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REAGAN DECISION ON NEUTRON BOMB ASSAILED

LD091234 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 9 Aug 81

["Step Towards Nuclear Death"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 9 Aug, TASS--The U.S. administration has taken another extremely dangerous step towards the further spiralling of the arms race and enhancing the threat of nuclear war. President Reagan has ordered full-scale production of the neutron weapon which is the most inhuman type of weapons of mass annihilation.

It is noteworthy that the peace-endangering decision was taken on August 6, exactly 36 years after the first American atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. It seems that the same cannibalistic instincts prevail now in the White House by which in 1945 the then President Truman was guided when ordering the use of atomic weapons.

Unwilling, probably, to enable world public opinion to draw a grim parallel between the heinous crime in Hiroshima and the decision to produce the neutron bomb, official Washington tried to put off the announcement of this decision. Nevertheless, it has become known to the public. The New York TIMES reports today the President Reagan took the decision on the full-scale production of the neutron weapon on Thursday, on August 6, at a session of the planning group of the U.S. National Security Council, held at the White House. The President ordered to provide with neutron warheads Lance missiles and eight-inch artillery shells.

A White House spokesman in Santa Barbara, California, where Reagan is on holiday, had to confirm today the accuracy of the information published in the New York TIMES. He cynically stated that production of the neutron weapon is an internal affair of the U.S. Government. In other words, the step designed to bring the world closer to a nuclear catastrophe is depicted in Washington as the prerogative of the U.S. administration. All signs indicate that this tallies well with its new strategy designed to justify the "admissibility" of a limited nuclear war and condition people to this horrible thought.

Observers recall in this connection that way back in the seventies the Pentagon embarked upon the course of developing and deploying the neutron weapon, or, as it is called in Washington, enhanced radiation weapon. They tried in earnest to prove the "advantages" of this barbaric weapon of mass annihilation on the grounds that it kills only people leaving material property unscathed.

A powerful protest campaign compelled in April 1978 the then President Carter to announce the suspension of the production of the neutron weapon and put off the implementation of plans for its deployment in Western Europe.

The White House spokesman alleged that, at present, there do not exist any plan to deploy the neutron weapon outside the United States and that the stockpiles of this weapon will be on U.S. territory. This statement, however, as well as the administration's assurances that the neutron bomb will be deployed in Europe only after consultation with the U.S. NATO allies, is just a subterfuge.

The design of the U.S. strategists is to set up stockpiles of the neutron weapon and then wrest consent from the NATO allies to its stationing in Western Europe following the planned deployment of new American cruise and Pershing II missiles. The New York TIMES specifies that U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger told the above-mentioned session of the planning group of the U.S. National Security Council that "the United States could not allow decisions on the military capabilities of its own forces to be dominated by European political concerns."

The New York TIMES writes that "Mr Reagan was said to have sided with Mr Weinberger on the ground that the Europeans should not be given a veto over the United States' weapons decisions and that he would not continue to allow a range of American policy decisions to remain hostage to allied support..."

The New York TIMES concludes that specialists in Washington point out that "the only really suitable terrain for use of enhanced radiation weapons is the European theater, and hence a decision to manufacture them would almost automatically lead to a decision to deploy them in Western Europe."

Reagan's decision cannot be assessed otherwise but as a brazen challenge to public opinion in Western Europe and the entire world. It confirms once again that the prattling of the U.S. Government about its "striving" to resume SALT talks is rude deception designed to camouflage the Reagan administration's course for preparing a nuclear war.

The U.S. Administration deliberately ignored the Soviet Union's proposal for mutual renunciation of the production of neutron weapons and assumed great responsibility for a new round of the nuclear arms race.

It should realize that in these conditions the Soviet Union cannot remain an indifferent bystander and will have to give such a response to the challenge which will be demanded by the interests of the security of the Soviet people and their allies.

HAIG SPEECH CONFIRMS 'DANGEROUS' ARMS POLICY

PM061300 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 81 p 5

[By TASS correspondent Boris Ivanov]

[Text] Washington, 31 July (TASS)--The U.S. administration intends to continue following the dangerous course of confrontation with the Soviet Union, the course of aggravating tension in different areas of the world and conducting the global policy from a "position of strength." This has once again been confirmed by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's pronouncements in Congress. Speaking in the House Armed Services Committee, Haig yet again directed rough attacks on the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy. Distorting facts, he tried to hold the USSR responsible for the escalation of the arms race, for the deterioration of the international situation and the growing tension in the world. Meanwhile, it is well known that it is exactly the United States which conducts the course of an uncontrolled build-up of armaments, departure from the policy of detente and an actual delay in the resumption of negotiations in the sphere of control over armaments, is mainly responsible for the deterioration of the international political climate.

The U.S. secretary of state expressed Washington's irritation at the disinterested internationalist aid being rendered by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Angola and actually peremptorily demanded that the USSR give up that policy. The U.S. secretary of state openly reaffirmed the desire of the administration to construct U.S. foreign policy on the basis of military might. In his words, the sharp increase in Washington's military budget was inevitable since it is necessary to "correct the mistakes" of the previous administration in planning the country's defense.

From the pronouncements of the U.S. secretary of state it was clear that to further its hegemonistic plans the U.S. administration intends to build up the American military presence in strategically important parts of the world. Haig said that the United States was ready to increase its military might in the western Pacific and emphasized the great importance of keeping American troops in South Korea for the "security" of the region. According to the secretary of state, the United States seeks to establish "strategic unity" with the friendly regimes in southwest Asia.

Touching upon the Middle East situation, Haig reaffirmed the U.S. policy aimed at giving all-round support to Tel Aviv's aggressive acts against neighboring Arab countries. The secretary of state reaffirmed that Washington planned to supply arms in ever growing proportions to the regimes friendly to the United States, with a view to attaining political benefits in different parts of the world and emphasized that the sale of arms was the logical continuation of the U.S. military efforts.

PRAVDA VIEWS MILITARY DETENTE, STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

PM071407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "For Europe's Peace and Security"]

[Text] It took place 6 years ago. On 1 August 1975 the leaders of the 35 states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe signed in Helsinki the conference's concluding document--the Final Act. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in answer to questions from the PRAVDA Editorial Board, "The birth of the Final Act marked a major event in the history of postwar Europe opening up wide possibilities for peaceful development, which this document is designed to serve."

The abiding significance of the all-European conference becomes increasingly plain with every intervening year. The conference summed up the essential political results of World War II, paved the way for a new stage of international relations and confirmed the harmfulness and fruitfulness of a "position of strength" and "cold war" policy.

This significance increases in conditions when the international situation has worsened and the enemies of peace are doing everything to trample down the fine shoots which have sprouted in the grainfield of detente.

The agreements reached in Helsinki embrace a wide circle of the most pressing problems, providing a concrete platform for states' actions for many years in the future and a program for turning the European Continent into a region of lasting peace and good-neighborly cooperation. Not without good reason was the Final Act received by the progressive peace-loving world public as a message from the generation which survived the horrors of World War II, to its descendants, to those for whom the primary human right--the right to life--must be guaranteed.

For 30 years our continent has not known military conflicts. This one fact alone cannot fail to arouse profound gratification. The people's vital interests demand that Europe advance further along the path whose foundations were laid by the Helsinki conference. The peoples who experienced in full measure the results of two world wars are particularly interested in the steady continuation of the detente process.

Today the fate of peace and European security depends to a considerable extent on how matters proceed in resolving the problems of detente in the military sphere. The transformation of Europe into a theater of military operations again, this time with the use of nuclear weapons, must not be allowed. The sinister plans of the United States and NATO to deploy new American nuclear missile facilities in a number of West European countries present a particular danger. It is obvious that the implementation of these plans would be a challenge to the socialist countries and at the same time would undermine the security and international positions of the states on whose territory it is planned to deploy the new weapons.

However there is another, favorable prospect, another path of development. This is to hold talks on nuclear disarmament, particularly on the nuclear arms limitation in Europe. The peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress stipulates specific proposals to reduce nuclear and conventional weapons, eliminate seats of conflict and resolve peacefully disputed international problems.

In accordance with the program and in the interests of strengthening European security the USSR proposes agreeing on the further expansion of confidence-building measures in the military sphere and the extension of the zone of application of these measures to the entire European part of the USSR on condition that the Western states reciprocate correspondingly. In advancing these proposals the Soviet Union proceeds from the fact that they fully accord with the provisions of the Final Act, take the Western countries' positions into consideration and are intended to assist the successful completion of the Madrid meeting and the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe which could concentrate on examining confidence-building measures in the military sphere.

The peace-loving public has assessed as an expression of good will from the Soviet Union its proposal to establish a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new NATO and USSR medium-range nuclear missiles. The point of the moratorium, as understood by the Soviet Union, lies in both sides halting the further buildup of the medium-range nuclear missiles already existing here. If the NATO countries do not deploy such missiles in addition on European territory, the USSR is prepared to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in its western territories in comparison with the present level.

The Soviet statement on the USSR's positive attitude toward the proposal to turn northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone and its readiness to make a commitment not to use nuclear weapons against north European countries, which become parties to such a zone, that is which refuse to produce, acquire and deploy nuclear weapons on their territory has also received a high assessment abroad.

The continent's future depends on how the foundations of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems can be consolidated and developed here and on the political will for peace and practical actions of primarily the European peoples themselves.

The struggle to put detente into effect and to guarantee lasting peace and security in Europe demands increasing efforts on the part of all Europeans. The continent's peoples have been convinced through experience of detente's beneficial effect and of the advantages of a quiet peaceful life. This is why the wave of the antiwar movement is growing here, more and more antimilitarist organizations are emerging and increasing numbers of political and public figures in various countries are raising their voices against the plans to deploy the new medium-range American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Soviet people resolutely support the Leninist foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state and their vigorous activity aimed at implementing all the provisions of the all-European conference Final Act and guaranteeing universal and lasting peace in Europe and throughout the world.

U.S. PLANS FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN JAPAN VIEWED

LD091022 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Viktor Olin commentary]

[Excerpts] From the abundance of the puzzling and even indignant remarks, one can gather that the United States did not even find it necessary to consult its main Asian ally Japan while preparing its plan for the deployment of nuclear arms in Asia. With the unceremoniousness typical of the present-day administration when it comes to world affairs, the Pentagon has simply decided that Japan will be the most suitable country for realizing its military strategic concepts. It did not even care to ask the opinion of the Japanese themselves.

Now that the Pentagon's plan to deploy nuclear weapons in Asia has come to light, the people of Japan and other Asian countries face a similar prospect as the peoples of certain West European countries do: to become American hostages. On the threadbare pretext of a Soviet military threat the United States tries to impose on them hundreds of new American missiles with the only purpose of averting a nuclear strike at least partially from its own territory. This prospect, however, does not suit the Japanese or people in other countries.

In his traditional address on the occasion of the Hiroshima anniversary, the mayor of the city, Takeshi Araki, declared: It is obvious that when a nuclear war begins no one will survive. Only total nuclear disarmament can guarantee security and thus pave the way for peace. This is a worthy answer to all those who try to impose their nuclear plans on the Japanese and other peoples.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD091820 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 9 Aug 81

["International Observers' Roundtable" program with Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy and Vladen Ivanovich Kuznetsov, members of the NOVOYE VREMYA Editorial Board, and all-union radio commentator Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov]

[Text] [Andrianov] This week new pages have been added to the chronicle of the traditional meetings in the Crimea between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and leaders of the communist and workers' parties and states of the socialist comity.

Discussions in Crimea

It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of such meetings. They are a remarkable new contribution to the strengthening of friendship and all-round ties between the fraternal states. They are convincing proof that the countries of our comity are confidently advancing along the path of strengthening unity and cohesion on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The Crimea meetings are businesslike and constructive. They include detailed discussion of the prospects for the development and deepening of cooperation among the fraternal countries both on a bilateral basis and in the CEMA framework. It is necessary to note that during the friendly meetings in Crimea new ways are determined of strengthening comprehensive contacts and of improving and deepening the international socialist division of labor in the interests of each fraternal country and of our whole comity. This is a vivid example of the equal and mutually beneficial cooperation that multiples many times over our common resources.

[Kuznetsov] The participants of the friendly meetings in the Crimea do not confine the range of the problems they discuss to matters concerning the further development of economic cooperation. The meetings also discuss political international cooperation--cooperation which is manifested in the international arena in the agreed course toward securing a lasting peace, continuing and deepening detente, and curbing the arms race.

[Andrianov] The present meeting of leaders of the fraternal parties and states assumes particular importance in view of an international situation in which imperialist forces are whipping up tension and developing a frenzied arms race. In these conditions life itself has shown that it is socialism that serves today as a vital bulwark of peace and the security of the peoples. That is why imperialist circles with an interest in fanning tension are doing all they can to hinder the advance of socialism and erode it from within. In the hope of achieving this aim international reaction stoops to the dirtiest methods, including blackmail and subversion. But the calculations of the imperialists have a frankly delirious origin: They are doomed to failure.

It is perfectly natural that during the Crimea meetings the participants could not overlook the most urgent questions of international politics. In view of the deterioration in the situation the socialist countries consider that the central task now is to overcome the enhanced tension in the world and to put international relations on an even keel. In this, prime importance is attached to the problem of stopping the arms race. This highly important problem can be resolved, but there is only one real way to do it, and that is by negotiation. Particularly valuable and necessary thus in the present situation are broad international exchanges and live political contacts between statesmen of countries with different social systems. This, incidentally, is confirmed by the rich experience of seeking and achieving mutually acceptable decisions on the European Continent, which in the beginning of the seventies became the cradle of detente.

At their meetings in the Crimea the leaders of the socialist states have expressed the conviction to the effect that today also Europe is capable of playing an initiating role in creating a milder political climate in the world.

But for that to be possible, it is necessary, of course, that the arsenals of the West European countries not be supplemented by arms from over the ocean, that the race in all types of arms--above all nuclear arms--should be limited and brought to a halt. We must not raise the level of military confrontation but, on the contrary, reduce it and also develop peaceful, mutually beneficial cooperation.

In this connection the leaders of the socialist countries express the hope that the United States will at last realize the need for serious businesslike talks with the Soviet Union on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe and will give up blocking all attempts to find mutually acceptable solutions in the sphere of disarmament. The results of the friendly meetings that have taken place in the Crimea testify that the socialist countries are striving, together with all responsible political and social forces, to bring about the triumph of reason and justice in international affairs.

Detente, Arms Race

[Kuznetsov] The Crimea meetings, as you rightly said, Boris Vasilyevich, inspire optimism and confidence in the ultimate triumph of peace. They show that the ship of detente has in no way hit a reef, though certain people are very assiduously steering it toward one. It has not happened. It has not happened despite the desire of those who now prefer to speak of detente in the past tense, or who have ceased to use the word altogether. All the same, as realists--and we are realists--we must see that the ship of detente has sprung a leak and is sailing in a dangerous channel.

What is needed in these conditions? Calm and restraint, an accurately plotted course, good navigational instruments and, of course, a skillful pilot who knows how to keep out of dangerous waters. Washington, as you know, aspires to the role of pilot or, as it is more often expressed, world leader. But is Washington about to steer the ship of detente into a safe harbor? Hardly. They want to weigh it down with too big a cargo of arms and the course they are setting is too hazardous. Certain people have too great a desire to start a quarrel among its mixed East-West crew. The American pilot--pilot in quotation marks, of course--is, frankly, a little short on experience, prudence and far-sightedness. In any case, he does not have enough of these qualities to navigate in stormy international waters. Anyway, what sort of pilot is it that throws away the navigational maps that have proved their value in international practice and even aims to put the rudder out of action? I believe I am by no means alone in forming such an impression of American foreign policy. Many people now doubt its rationality, both in Europe and in America itself, and their doubts are not without founction.

The recent meeting of the big seven in Ottawa showed once again the guide of the Western world is none too reliable: Not only is he straying from the path of detente himself, but he wants to take the others with him. As far as our country is concerned, it does not propose itself as leader of the entire world, but it cannot fail to think of the fact that that world is threatened and of how to deliver it from those dangers. That is one of the important subjects being discussed at the meetings in the Crimea between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the leaders of the other socialist states.

Are not the participants of Peace March-81 who, as you now, esteemed listeners, have completed their 45-day journey from Copenhagen to the French capital, acting from these same noble motives? On 6 August, the anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, they were joined there by the Japanese peace campaigners. The peace bell of Hiroshima has been heard in the heart of Europe--a danger signal for a continent that could itself become a Euroshima [as heard].

Has Peace March-81 achieved its aim? I think so, completely. It has focused the attention of the peoples and governments on the urgent task of prevening our continent from becoming a testing ground for a devastating nuclear war. It has vividly demonstrated the increased strength and determination of the European antiwar and the antinuclear movement. The peace march has shown that the initiators of the plan to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons in the West of the continent are going to have difficulty in realizing their schemes. Yet at the Pentagon and its branch, the NATO headquarters in Brussels, they are still determined to have their own way. There they answer peace marches with war marches.

Just now, the leadership of the North Atlantic bloc has given the starting signal for its latest militarist action: the largest naval maneuvers in the history of that alliance. Some 250 warships, almost 1,000 aircraft, more than 120,000 military personnel and 14 states are participating. The maneuvers cover the entire Atlantic, including the Caribbean, as far as the Baltic and Norwegian seas.

The question arises as to why it was necessary to resort to such an expressive display of military power; why it was necessary to put together such an armada and to rattle sabers over vast expanses. It is clear that in order to justify its military activity Washington needs a further whipping up of international tension. The greater the military hysteria, the quicker the armaments production lines revolve. In addition, Washington wants further to impress the world public that there is no other approach to international affairs than that of acting from a position of strength. By the clanking of weaponry it wants to stifle the voice of reason and prudence and the voice calling for restraint, talks and a mutually acceptable peaceful solution of all controversial problems. It wants to stifle the voice of peace and good will which has been heard at the present time in Paris.

[Volskiy] Vladen Ivanovich, when we are indeed speaking about the fate of peace and security I believe we should note a further range of problems on which general security also depends to a certain extent. I have in mind the interrelationship between the developed capitalist countries, the United States, the West European states and Japan, on the one hand and numerous former colonies and semicolonies which now find themselves in a fairly difficult and complicated economic position.

Foreign Ministers Conference

Indeed, it was precisely the relations between these two groups of states which were the subject of discussion this week at yet another international conference, the conference which took place between the foreign ministers of 22 countries in Mexico. The conference was held in a difficult situation, difficult above all because really the economies of the majority at least of the developing countries have entered a stage which could be called the approach to some sort of, well, disastrous outcome. At any rate, the accumulated debts of these states are approaching $500 billion. Moreover, roughly 500 million people are officially regarded as being in a state of starvation, and that is in the direct meaning of the word, and the scale of this calamity could assume even more dire consequences in the future since the population of the developing countries is growing fast. According to demographers' predictions by the end of the present century it will constitute approximately 85 percent of the earth's population which, of course, has also to be taken into account by Western politicians. But it is all a question of how they take account of it. Indeed, at the Mexico meeting the representatives of the United States and Britain submitted what I would call a not crafty idea. First, they said, it is necessary to overcome the recession in the economies of the industrial capitalist countries...

[Kuznetsov] We will have to wait a long time for that.

[Volskiy] That is indeed the point. At the expense of which states are they wanting to secure an upsurge in the economies of the developed capitalist countries before embarking on resolving the problems of the developing countries?

[Andrianov] Dmitriy Antonovich, such an approach indeed can only worsen the position of the developing countries and intensify their neocolonialist enslavement to Western monopoly capital because, after all, it is precisely at their expense that the industrial capitalist states are seeking a way out of the economic crisis of capitalism.

[Volskiy] But at the same time, Boris Vasilyevich, there was also another approach which was expressed at the Mexico meeting in particular by some West European figures. The view is that right now, without any delay, financial aid be increased to the developing countries. It is evident that these West European figures are implying that above all this aid should be increased by the United States, and only secondarily by themselves. Meanwhile, the United States would like precisely to shift the provision of so-called aid to its partners.

[Andrianov] They are shifting it on to each other.

[Volskiy] But, nevertheless, the main thing is not even these contradictions among the Western partners themselves but the fact that this system of interdependence is turning into unilateral dependence by the young states on the industrial capitalist countries.

We should also note yet another circumstance, that is, that these countries need maybe not so much monetary funds as such, or at any rate not only monetary funds, as the opportunity freely and without outside pressure to build their lives and their economies and to choose their path of development. But for this, two interrelated things are needed: On the one hand a restructuring of international economic relations on the basis of justice and equality and, on the other, domestic progressive reforms which would enable the young states to liberate their strength and their potential. Otherwise a cataclysm will be inevitable. It is indicative that in Africa and Latin America the West is ever more freqeuntly now having to deal not with a complaisant so-called elite but with movements of the masses which have been aroused to political activity. This will, of course, in the next few years also make a great and serious impression on the entire development of world politics.

Near East Events

[Andrianov] Well, Dmitriy Antonovich, the imperialist circles have been stepping up their activities in the Near East.

[Volskiy] Yes, indeed, but it is true that this week the Near East area has been relatively calm.

[Kuznetsov] A deceptive lull.

[Volskiy] A deceptive lull not only in the military but also in the political respect, because the main point nevertheless is the political events which are taking place there. Unfortunately, they do not herald an easing of tension in this explosive area but rather an exacerbation of tension.

Let us start with the fact that Begin has formed a new government which is generally regarded as the most bellicose in the entire history of the Israeli state. Thus the post in the government of defense minister is occupied by General Sharon. He has been called a superhawk by all the international press, a superhawk who even manages to outdo Begin in the sphere of militaristic extremism. According to the Washington POST, some Israeli politicians also reproach the general for the fact that--I am quoting the newspapers--he feels a hate for Arabs bordering on psychopathy.

[Andrianov] Such an appraisal is probably not a great exagerration. This is shown indeed by Sharon's career. It took off during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. Subsequently he occupied the post of agricultural minister in Begin's first cabinet. But in that post he was busy in the main with the colonization of the seized Arab territories and the propagation there of Israeli military settlements, while demanding the direct annexation of these lands, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights.

[Volskiy] Furthermore Begin is also in favor of such an annexation. The program of his new government, which was published recently, directly envisages Israel's annexing the West Bank and Gaza immediately after the 5-year transitional period, which is provided for in the so-called plan for Palestinian autonomy that has been formulated by the Israeli Government.

Well, it needs to be said outright that the official proclamation of such an aim as the annexation of these territories by Begin's government has already had one evident political consequence: It is undermining even more the prestige and position of As-Sadat. As you will recall, he concluded at Camp David an agreement with Israel and then undertook negotiations with Begin on this same Palestinian autonomy. These talks have now been proceeding with breaks for more than a year and Begin's new government has, as we see, hastened to dot the "i"s.

It has shown where these talks are leading and it is not surprising that As-Sadat in the eyes of all Arab, and indeed Egyptian, public opinion has appeared in the role of a direct ally and accomplice of the Israeli expansionists.

[Andrianov] Dmitriy Antonovich, in this connection I rather think it is worth citing a report by a correspondent of the American NBC radio and television company. I quote: As-Sadat is encountering growing domestic opposition to his policy. In the streets it is possible to see increasingly frequently the Israeli flag being burned. Nor is As-Sadat's policy meeting with any understanding outside Egypt. But As-Sadat does not intend to change his course. It has been stated in the Egyptian president's circle that the main aim of As-Sadat's visit to Washington is to establish as friendly ties with Reagan as he had with Carter.

[Volskiy] But I believe, Boris Vasilyevich, that this present visit also makes clear how both As-Sadat and Reagan understand friendship. This friendship has been sealed first and foremost by the agreement concluded the other day for the deployment of so-called multinational forces in the Sinai Peninsula. This contingent, consisting of approximately 2,500 men, is supposed to replace the Israeli occupiers who are withdrawing from the Sinai in accordance with the Camp David agreements.

But who comprises this contingent? Approximately half are officially said to be Americans, most of whom are not ordinary soldiers but qualified military specialists. The fact that they have been supplemented by a unit from the Fiji Islands does not, of course, make these forces truly multinational.

But what is the task of this U.S. interventionist formation? It would appear that the deployment of these troops is intended to ensure U.S. military control over the strategically important region in which the Suez Canal is located.

[Andrianov] A permanent military presence.

[Volskiy] A permanent military presence, and also to ensure that preparations have been made for extraordinary circumstances so that the conditions can be established for any Rapid Deployment Force which, as we know, is based far from the Near East. In a word, these are very risky calculations. They are particularly risky in light of the bellicose stance which has been adopted by the new Israeli Cabinet, the cabinet, I would say, of Begin and Sharon, whose inclusion in the government was described by the Washington POST as the prelude to a future war in the Near East.

It is not, of course, easy to unleash such a war in our day. This is because the initiators of such a war, the initiators of aggression against the Arab countries, have to reckon with the general correlation of forces in the world and the growth of the people's liberation forces in the Arab world.

But either way it is clear that in these circumstances the Arab peoples have to be especially vigilant.

[Andrianov] I want to return to this week's meeting in the Crimea between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Erich Honecker. This is why. The announcement about this meeting said that the USSR and the GDR are in solidarity with the people's struggle for freedom and independence and that they resolutely condemn all manifestations of the policy of imperialism and hegemonism.

Beijing Actions, Plans

It was also stressed that the rapprochement between Beijing and Washington, including that in the military sphere, runs counter to the interests of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

We do not have to look far for examples. They are under everybody's nose, literally. Here is just one of them: The Chinese press in now plugging the so-called new foreign policy doctrine of the Beijing leadership in east Asia.

The Maoists have their own ideas about geography. In addition to China they include Australia and New Zealand in this region as well as Japan and the countries of Southeast Asia.

What is the essence of the new doctrine? This was how it was summarized by the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO. This Maoist mouthpiece claims that the historic stage of confrontation between the United States and the states of east Asia has ended. It alleges that a new stage has now arrived in which the countries of that region have been compelled to resist the expansion and aggression of the Soviet Union. For this reason, the paper writes, it is now essential to create a structure for the joint rebuffing of Soviet hegemonism, in other words, some anti-Soviet bloc in that part of the world.

[Kuznetsov] Boris Vasilyevich, there is absolutely nothing new in this new doctrine, if you will excuse the expression. The Maoists have long chereished the idea of putting together a kind of international anti-Soviet alliance on a global scale. Beijing canvasses this idea at all political intersections. But it has not yet succeeded in implementing this global scheme. That is why the Beijing strategists decided to realize their idea in parts, so to speak, to put together an anti-Soviet bloc in one region as a start.

[Andrianov] That is, of course, all true. Nevertheless, in my view there is unquestionably a new element in this Maoist doctrine. It can be seen with the naked eye. What Beijing is really trying to do is to protray the U.S. imperialists not as enemies but as allies of the countries of the Asian Continent. Thus the Maoists are hoping to give support to their U.S. partners and also to justify the policy of the Beijing rulers, who are acting in league with reactionary forces in the United States--to kill two birds with one stone, so to speak.

It is, of course, no surprise that Beijing is heaping up mountains of deliberate lies and slander by going on about Soviet hegemonism. Beijing has a specific reason for its malevolent falsehoods about aggression and expansion by the Soviet Union. It wants to prop up the ramshackle wall of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism which imperialist propaganda spent decades erecting. This wall has now collapsed in many places. The peoples of the developing countries, including those in Asia, have had an opportunity to establish effective ties with the world of socialism and to feel their beneficial influence. None of this fits in with the designs of the Beijing hegemonists. After all, they have their own plans in Asia, where they are thinking of setting up a Maoist superpower which would include almost one-third of the world's population within its borders. The seizure by China of Southeast Asia is task No 1 in the program for setting up this Maoist empire.

But plans are only plans. So far, it has been a case of "so near, yet so far," as they say. The Chinese politicians realize that on their own they will not be able to seize control over such an extensive region as Southeast Asia. Thus they are looking to the United States and banking on U.S. imperialists as temporary allies.

[Kuznetsov] In its turn, Boris Vasilyevich, the imperialist West believes that the Beijing politicians will rescue their chestnuts from the fire. But is is doubtful whether Beijing will want to do this. The political cunning of the Maoist leaders is too well-known for us to believe in such a possibility. Nevertheless, Beijing is doing quite a few favors for the U.S. imperialists. In playing the role of direct accomplice of international reaction the Maoist leadership is no longer confining itself to calls for joint action with the imperialist forces. In practice it long ago joined a compact with them in an attempt to counteract jointly the progressive trends in the development of the Asian people who have liberated themselves. It is quite understandable that Beijing opted for this compact in an attempt to realize its own plan to establish a great Chinese empire.

But in order to accomplish this goal the Maoists are, first and foremost, helping the United States to return to the Asian Continent. For this reason they are trying to portray the imperialist hawks as doves in the new doctrine which was mentioned earlier.

In throwing the gates to Asia wide open to the U.S. imperialists, Beijing is doing for the United States what the United States could not have done for itself there following its defeat in Vietnam. In this respect the Maoists are performing a truly inestimable service for the U.S. politicians. It is also an outright betrayal of the interests of the independent countries on the continent, a deliberate stab in the back of the freedom-loving peoples of Asia.

In this respect the Maoists' new doctrine should be regarded as the latest zig-zag in Beijing's Asian policy, a zig-zag which testifies to the plans of the present Chinese emperors [bodgykhany] to achieve hegemony with the support of the imperialists. The great-power, expansionist aspirations of the Chinese hegemonists are a threat not just to the Asian countries. In the final analysis they are also a threat to those who are now so recklessly nurturing the fanatical Maoists and encouraging and supporting their militaristic desires. Only politically blind people whom fate has brought to the helm of state can fail to see this.

[Andrianov] At this point we are concluding our program. Thank you for your attention.

'OCEAN VENTURE-81' EXERCISE 'OPENLY PROVOCATIVE'

LD090214 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Excerpts] A major exercise of the Western navies, codenamed "Ocean Venture-81" is in its second week. The exercise is taking place in the Atlantic. Here is a commentary by a military observer, Col Eduard Groryev.

The exercise, which is to last for 3 months, is very much like a rehearsal of world war. It is openly provocative. It was announced officially that combat action would be simulated in the Baltic and Norwegian seas in the immediate vicinity of Soviet borders. This is very dangerous and all the more so since in the present tense international situation any close encounter between the armed forces of the two military organizations and the increased NATO military presence are fraught with the threat of further tension.

Another alarming aspect of the exercise is that it can be construed as a response of the United States and NATO to the Soviet proposal for expanding the military confidence zone which is under the consideration of the nations, signatories of the Helsinki accords. The Soviet Union proposed that the confidence zone should be extended to its entire European part up to the Urals, on condition that the Western powers [word indistinct].

Europe is not just land, it also includes territorial waters and airspace, so what is the aim of "Ocean Venture-81?" It is taking place in the very region that should be a zone of confidence. The exercise is another manifestation of the bellicose foreign policy of the Reagan administration. It is aimed at further building up international tension and worsening Soviet-American relations. Verbal threats have now given way to open sabre-rattling and demonstration of strength.

The American military are acting on Defense Secretary Weinberger's instructions to strengthen America's positions throughout the world with the help of armed force. Washington is trying once again to deal with the Soviet Union from a position of strength, to revive the cold war and bury everything positive that has been accumulated during the years of the easing of international tension. It would seem appropriate to recall in this connection President Brezhnev's statement at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, that it is absolutely senseless to try and deal with this country from a position of strength.

REAGAN MIDEAST REMARKS, HABIB MISSION CRITICIZED

LD072008 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has given an interview to the Washington POST in which he referred to many issues of U.S. internal and external policy. Regardless of the issues, one cannot ignore the boastful nature of his statements, which have nothing to do with reality. Let us consider the Middle East problem, for instance. Talking about U.S. policy in the Middle East, President Reagan confirmed that important steps have been taken during the 200 days of his administration to achieve calm in this region. As a proof of his conclusion, Reagan mentioned Philip Habib's mission which, according to Reagan, had halted the violence. Reagan made it clear that he regards President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin as the two main bearers of peace in the Middle East.

The head of the present U.S. administration contradicts facts which are common knowledge and turns them upside down. The Western press and even the American press, in addition to the Arab press, was forced to admit that Habib's mission has failed. It is difficult to reach any other conclusion. Habib's visits came at a time when Israeli aggression against Lebanon had intensified and the Israeli Air Force raided the Iraqi nuclear research center and Beirut. As a result thousands of peaceable people were killed or wounded and great material damage was caused.

President Reagan cannot claim credit for the cease-fire agreement as Habib's mission had nothing to do with it. Tel Aviv and Washington were forced to accept it for two reasons: first, world public indignation which was reflected in the Security Council's resolutions; second, the unified attitude of Arab countries reflected in particular in the resolutions of the joint Arab defense council. It is worth mentioning that the resolutions provide for comprehensive sanctions against Israel's protectors in the event of continued Israeli aggression. Reagan's administration understands very well, despite its love for Israel, the threat that lies in those resolutions for U.S. economic interests.

Reagan's claim that his aim is to achieve peace in the Middle East seems completely unconvincingly in light of the statements by his secretary of state and secretary of defense. Both said unashamedly that the objective of U.S. policy in the Middle East is the comprehensive arming of Israel and the creation of U.S. military bridgeheads, especially in Egypt, Sudan and some other Arab countires. The United States encourages the policy of genocide pursued by the Zionists toward the Palestinians and the annexation of the occupied Arab territories. The United States strives to impose its diktat over all the states of the region. There is no policy for Reagan and another for Haig; there is only one policy, the policy of American imperialism.

COMMENT ON AS-SADAT'S 'ACT OF BETRAYAL' IN U.S.

LD071446 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 7 Aug 81

[TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Aug, TASS--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat has ended his official visit to the United States.

It has already become a tradition that every meeting of Anwar as-Sadat with his partners in the notorious Camp David deal ends up a new humiliating concession on his part or a new act of betrayal. Nor was it different this time. Before the beginning of talks in Washington As-Sadat was trying hard to create the impression that he would "defend" the interests of the Palestinians.

But as a result of his talks with President Reagan the Egyptian president even questioned the PLO's status as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, a status recognized by the international community. Moreover, he actively joined in the efforts of the Israeli occupiers and the USA who have long been trying to solve the Palestine problem with the help of collaborationists and in circumvention of the PLO. The farce of deception, which was played by As-Sadat with pomp, turned out to be a new act of betrayal. The Egyptian president was not in the least embarrassed by the fact that all attempts made by Tel Aviv and Washington until then to find collaborationists and puppets among Palestinians had failed completely.

Despite the reign of terror in Israeli-occupied Arab territories, the local population is offering ever stronger opposition to the hateful occupation regime and unanimously supports the PLO as its tried and tested leader. It is not fortuitous that the occupation authorities use draconic repressive measures against the Palestinian mayors of cities in the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip merely for mentioning the PLO. Moreover, Tel Aviv staged a series of attempts on the lives of patriotically minded Arabs who support the PLO and the Palestinian mayors. But the Egyptian president, blinded by his desire to curry favours with his overseas benefactors, prefers not to see all this.

During the talks in Washington Anwar as-Sadat using the threadbare myth about the "Soviet menace" as a cover-up, again offered bases in Egyptian territory to the Pentagon.

It seems appropriate to recall here that the Egyptian people were fighting against British occupation for decades and gained independence at the cost of great sacrifices. And now As-Sadat, having stepped on the slippery path of Camp David and turned the country into a staging ground for imperialist aggression, again agrees to the foreign occupation of Egypt. An agreement on a so-called "multinational force" for Sinai, consisting largely of American troop contingents, was signed in Washington on the eve of the visit. It can be regarded only as the beginning of direct occupation.

The American press says that during the Washington talks Reagan agreed to increase economic and military aid to Egypt. But this aid is evidently paid for with the mean betrayal of the interests of the Palestinians, other Arab peoples as well as the interests of the Egyptian people themselves.

SINAI MULTINATIONAL FORCE DEEMED 'U.S. OCCUPATION'

LD071401 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] An agreement has been signed in Washington between Egypt and Israel on the stationing of so-called multinational forces on the Sinai Peninsula. Our news analyst Valentin Lapin comments:

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was present at the signing ceremony. According to the American press he didn't conceal his satisfaction. The point is that the agreement fits squarely into plans for expanding American military presence in the Middle East under the guise of multinational forces, so called. An American military contingent will be permanently stationed on the Sinai. The Pentagon will have major air bases under their control. They can serve as a good springboard for operations of the American Rapid Deployment Force at any point of the Middle East. We might just as well recall that 2 years ago, on signing a separate peace with Israel, President as-Sadat of Egypt declared that Israel would return all of the Sinai to Egypt without a single shot. But he knew for sure this would never be. So the agreement on multinational forces is meant to have American occupation of part of Egyptian territory instead of Israeli occupation.

As-Sadat also spoke about the prospect for independent Egypt within the framework of the separate deal, but actually Cairo has become a satellite of Washington's and Tel Aviv's.

Egyptian territory has been turned into a bridgehead for the United States. It is not for nothing that American military bases figured prominently at the Washington negotiations between Ronald Reagan and Anwar as-Sadat. It is also worthwhile to recall the erstwhile assurances made by the Egyptian president who pledged loyalty to the Palestinians' cause and his commitment to a just settlement of the Palestinian problem. But since then Israel has annexed eastern Jerusalem and is now getting ready to do the same with the Palestinian lands of the Western Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. As to President as-Sadat, he acts as an open accomplice of Israeli expansion. Such is the logical balance of Cairo's capitulationist course.

The United States is now asked to set up a military alliance on the basis of separate peace between Egypt and Israel. Peace, American style, in the Middle East provides for U.S. predominance in that region and control of its natural wealth, oil above all. According to the PEACE AND FREEDOM periodical published in the United States, President Reagan and his aides do not conceal that if need be they will turn the Middle East into a theater of military operations. Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the pirate raid in Baghdad, both masterminded by the United States, confirm this supposition. Another proof is the concentration of American naval and air forces off the Gulf and the setting up of bases in Oman, Somalia, Egypt and now on the Sinai.

The United States is involved in a dangerous gamble in the Middle East which might result in a major conflict.

KIEV REPORTS U.S. ORTHODOX CHURCH LEADER'S VISIT

LD070142 Kiev in English to North America 2330 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Summary] The head of the Orthodox Church of the United States and Canada, archbishop of New York, Metropolitan Theodosius, recently visited Kiev. His grace took part in the feast day at St Vladimir's Cathedral in Kiev and met with religious leaders of the Russian Orthodox Church in the Ukraine.

Before leaving for home, Metropolitan Theodosius gave an interview to Radio Kiev, saying that he had come to reestablish ties and links with the Russian Orthodox Church, which were broken because of distance and "loss of address."

COMMENTATOR ATTACKS PRC FOREIGN POLICY ARTICLE

LD081205 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 8 Aug 81

["Ma Lie Lies"--TASS headline by TASS commentator Vladimir Fetov]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Aug, TASS--The journal GUOJI WENTI YANJIU (STUDY OF WORLD PROBLEMS) and then the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO have published an article by Ma Lie and Wang Ning about "New China's Style of Diplomacy". The authors link the development and implementation of this style with Zhou Enlai who headed continuously the government and, for many years, the foreign ministry of the People's Republic of China, personally directed the country's foreign policy and was, indeed, in charge of Chinese diplomacy. It is no accident that one of the authors, Ma Lie, was Zhou Enlai's assistant and then counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in the USSR.

The article describes Zhou Enlai not only as a "luminary" in Chinese foreign policy but also as a real gentleman, "pure" diplomatic "cherub" who lacks nothing but wings. Well, no one denies Zhou Enlai's talents and charisma. He was a prominent diplomat, and many people remember how he directed at one time China's foreign policy in favor of the cause of socialism in his country and the socialist community in general.

However, Zhou Enlai was the actual executor of the "helmsman's" directives and his unprincipled changes in China's foreign policy which was gradually departing from class positions and degenerated, which is reflected in its present pro-imperialist, anti-socialist course. He acted as servant, shadow and echo of Mao Zedong, polishing his "thoughts". During the "Cultural Revolution" Zhou Enlai and Lin Biao reviewed "Red Guards" parades, raised Mao's quotations [illegible] higher than others, and then licked the wounds inflicted to China's image abroad [illegible]ctions which he himself had helped inspire in this way or another, when being on the [illegible]st "staff".

The article is keynoted by the thesis about Zhou Enlai's invariable adherence to anti-Soviet views way back at a time when China "was in the common front with the USSR." At that time already Zhou Enlai called to "criticize" the USSR on a "tactical plane", despite unification with it "in a strategic respect". Recalling this, the authors of the article prattle sentimentally about the long-standing pro-American sympathies of the former PRC premier.

What do they want to say by that? Do they want to say that Zhou Enlai, just as Mao Zedong, was playing double in relation to the Soviet Union and world socialism? We do not argue. The authors, as they say, know better.

What is meant in Beijing, however, is something different. The Maoist course which generated profound crisis in the country has become bankrupt and is to be rectified. Seeking to save the nationalist foundations of Maoism, the leadership is trying to direct into a certain channel the widely spread criticism of Mao Zedong and the Maoist legacy of the "Cultural Revolution".

The mood in favour of the resolute rejection of the Maoist legacy and in favour of return to the former foreign policy of the Communist Party of China, expressed in the platform of its 8th congress, is a fact which cannot be dismissed. The rulers are alarmed by the people who are concerned over China's sliding to the positions of imperialist henchmen and who would like a more balanced foreign policy and better relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The article under review is an offensive against those in China who defend the foreign policy course of the 8th CPC Congress, it is designed to "consolidate" the current pro-imperialist policy of the leadership by the authority of Zhou Enlai himself. It is with this aim in view that the authors assert that not only Mao, with his damaged reputation, but also Zhou Enlai, who is "loved by all", stood at the source of the current policy and the overall strategic course for breaking from the Soviet Union and its concrete directions. It is being alleged that the same policy which is pursued today has been upheld in the PRC from the very beginning--can there be any doubts? It goes without saying that this is also another hint to imperialist "partners" at the invariability of Beijing's anti-Soviet line.

The article exaggerates nationalist elements in China's diplomacy, it enumerates component parts of the "special style of new China's diplomacy": "independence and self-reliance", "principled approach to sympathies and antipathies", "search for common stand during the existence of differences", "regard of others as equals", "ability to keep one's word", "businesslike realistic approach", "diligence and modesty", "expansion of the circles of friends".

The list includes what is either the abc of diplomacy or has been included since long as the most elementary norms in the practice not only of socialist but also of many other states. Beijing's claim to "innovation", makes one only shrug his shoulders. The five principles of peaceful coexistence, advertised once again in the article, cannot be regarded as special innovation for they are taken for granted as norms and principles in the much broader and more comprehensive Soviet concept of peaceful coexistence. Besides, as is known, it was Jawaharlal Nehru who made a great contribution to the elaboration of these five principles.

So, there is nothing "special" in all that. And even if there is, it is that, speaking about the diplomacy of China as a socialist country, the authors did not mention class approach and "forgot" to stress such a major principle as proletarian, socialist internationalism which, as is known, is, along with peaceful coexistence, one of the cornerstones of the foreign policy of a socialist state.

This is because Beijing's actual great-power and hegemonistic course is in crying contradiction with the said principle, and the makers and executors of China's foreign policy prefer not to mention it even in articles of a general historical nature.

The authors are doing their utmost to depict Beijing's foreign policy and diplomacy as integral, continuous, principled and reliable. But it is such only from the point of view of its hegemonistic aims and directives. In practice, however, it is pragmatically convulsive, marked by zigzags in search for various stakes and means of implementing great-power expansionist objectives. The above-mentioned principles become tools of unprincipled game, and the authors tell lies at each step.

Indeed, prattling about new China's independence and self-reliance during the establishment of diplomatic relations with foreign states, the authors mean capitalist countries and keep silence on the fact that socialist countries established official relations with the PRC first and on their own initiative, helped it to break international isolation and preserve independence and self-reliance in the face of imperialism. What about the "principled approach to sympathies and antipathies", if Beijing turned from "inviolable friendship" with socialist countries to enmity with them and opened its embraces to imperialism and cooperates with it? What can one say in this respect about the Chinese leadership's approach to the peoples of heroic Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Angola, Afghanistan and El Salvador? How do the five principles of peaceful coexistence and "faithfulness to one's word", specifically given to India (including personally by Zhou Enlai), look in the light of the aggression against that country and seizure of part of its territory in 1962? The article says that China is against the export of revolution, but it must be recalled that Zhou Enlai personally propagandised in Africa the continent's "readiness" for revolution. The change in Beijing is now to the right, other songs are being sung...

Not everything tallies well in the advertisement of Beijing's diplomacy by Beijing authors. The diplomatic "fact" means little in itself if the aims and direction of diplomacy are unseemly.

TASS CRITICIZES ZHAO ZIYANG TRIP TO ASEAN STATES

LD080146 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1355 GMT 7 Aug 81

[By TASS political observer Mikhail Yakovlev: "Visit With Unseemly Goals"]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Aug--Zhao Ziyang, the prime minister of the PRC State Council, is paying an "official visit" to the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore, which are members of ASEAN. To judge by articles in the Chinese press on the eve of this trip, Beijing attaches special significance to it. If one takes into account the aims of the Chinese prime minister's visit to Thailand last March, his present trip marks a further intensification of Beijing's activities in Southeast Asia. Beijing hopes to strengthen its positions there and to try to bind the ASEAN members countries more tightly to China on an anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnam bases.

Recent articles in the PEOPLE'S DAILY indicate that the Chinese prime minister is trying to smooth over the anxiety that the ASEAN countries were left with following the recent "International Conference on Kampuchea" in New York. At this conference China and the United States of America forced the ASEAN countries to concur with a sino-U.S. stand which is leading to an exacerbation of the situation in Southeast Asia.

Foreign observers are also expressing the view that the Chinese traveller is trying to put pressure on the ASEAN countries in order to prevent different attitudes toward the countries of Indochina, in particular Kampuchea and Vietnam, at the forthcoming UN General Assembly session.

Beijing's wish to set the ASEAN countries and the countries of Indochina against each other occupies an important place in its policy in Southeast Asia. It was no coincidence that on the eve of the visit the PEOPLE'S DAILY published an article in which it openly encouraged ASEAN to turn itself into a military-political organization on the false pretext of the nonexistent "Soviet and Vietnamese Threat" to the countries of Southeast Asia. This allegedly requires greater cooperation with the PRC in the struggle against "greater and lesser hegemonism."

In this way Beijing is trying to manipulate the ASEAN countries, to foist its own view on them and to compel them to act exclusively as a agent of the Chinese method for settling the situation in Southeast Asia.

In this respect the PEOPLE'S DAILY goes out of its way to convince the ASEAN countries that both China and the countries of Southeast Asia belong to the so-called "Third World" and that they are faced with "similar tasks." It says that they are united by the common goal of "struggling against hegemonism." It alleges that this is a "solid basis" for consolidating and developing the PRC's relations with those countries and for consolidating and developing stability in Southeast Asia.

There is considerable proof, however, that Beijing is not at all interested in stabilizing the situation in Southeast Asia. On the contrary, it wants the conflict in the region to persist as long as possible. It is trying to use ASEAN as a tool to this end.

The ASEAN countries' involvement in the orbit of Beijing's policy is fraught with negative consequences for them. It will only create further tension in Indochina and Southeast Asia as a whole. This is not, of course, in accordance with the basic interests of the peoples of the region.

BREZHNEV GREETS SOVIET-MONGOLIAN YOUTH FESTIVAL

PM071129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 81 p 1

[Text of greetings message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, to the participants in the seventh Soviet-Mongolian youth friendship festival]

[Text] Dear comrades!

I extend cordial greetings to the participants in the seventh festival of friendship between the youth of the Soviet Union and of the Mongolian People's Republic.

We Soviet communists are glad that the young people of the Soviet Union and Mongolia are truly continuing the traditions of their grandfathers and fathers, preserving and strengthening the friendship of our peoples, tested and tempered in revolutionary battles and in the struggle for a new life. We can be proud that our youth always seeks to be where it is difficult, where the most complex tasks of socialist and communist construction are being tackled.

Soviet Komsomols and Mongolian Revolutionary Youth Leagues have ardently undertaken to fulfill the majestic plans adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, and by the 18th Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Congress; and in this we see the best continuation of the glorious revolutionary traditions, the best manifestation of the high spiritual qualities of the young.

The whole work of our parties is imbued with concern for the future of humanity. There is no more important or more urgent task now than to defend the cause of peace, stop the arms race, and ensure a peaceful and happy life for the people. It is with great satisfaction that we note that the youth of our countries are marching in the front ranks of the fighters against the aggressive policy of imperialism and hegemonism, and for peace and friendship among peoples.

May your friendly meeting, which is taking place during the 60th anniversary of the people's revolution in Mongolia, be successful and fruitful. May it enrich you spiritually, and be a new milestone in the deeping of cooperation between the Leninist Komsomol and the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League and between Soviet and Mongolian youth!

Be worthy continuers of the magnificent revolutionary traditions of our communist parties and peoples!

Learn to live, work, struggle and triumph in a Leninist manner!

Through shock labor strengthen and always be ready to defend the historic gains of socialism and communism!

Always be true to the great banner of proletarian internationalism and to the cause of peace and communism!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

GROMYKO ARTICLE CITED ON SOVIET-INDIAN TREATY

LD071930 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 Aug, TASS--The signing of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India on August 9, 1971, has become "an important milestone in the history of Soviet-Indian relations, an event of great international significance" USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko stresses.

In an article entitled "Effective Factor for Cooperation and Peace" that is published by the newspaper PRAVDA in its issue of August 8, Andrey Gromyko writes:

"Having consolidated all the positive elements that were accumlated over years and having become a good tradition in relations between the USSR and India, the treaty has built a firm political and legal basis for the further development of these relations in accordance with the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in the domestic affairs of each other and equality and mutual benefit."

"The conclusion of the Soviet-Indian treaty was not a consequence of any transient considerations or circumstances," the author writes. "Its signing is the natural results of mutual striving of our peoples for friendship and goodneighbourly cooperation, their invariable yearning for peaceful and creative life."

"No one at present can build its policy with regard to the Soviet Union or with regard to India without taking this treaty into consideration. There are weighty grounds to note that it has been firmly established among those fundamental documents of the present-day international relations that are to the benefit of peace," the USSR foreign minister writes.

"The Soviet-Indian relations," Andrey Gromyko writes, "are a graphic illustration of the translation into reality of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. At the same time, they are a major element of the powerful front of solidarity of socialist and non-aligned countries, a front which rebuffs the aggressive policy of the most reactionary quarters of imperialism and the great-power ambitions of the Beijing hegemonists and which hampers their activity aimed against peace, freedom and independence of the peoples."

"We shall duly take into account the U.S.-Chinese rapprochement on a basis hostile to the USSR in the context of our relations with the United States and China," the author writes. "The Soviet Union will take all measures which will be dictated by the course of developments. No one should have any doubt that the Soviet state will be able to defend itself and its allies and friends."

"It is common knowledge that armed incursions into Afghan territory, primarily from Pakistan, which is being encouraged by the United States and China, are continuing," the article says. "Pakistan is even more noticeably sliding in its policy to a road which causes justified concern on the part of its neighbours."

"The Persian Gulf area and the Indian Ocean are becoming an increasingly more dangerous seat of international tension. An armada of U.S. warships has been concentrated there. The USA, which is increasing its military presence there, is expanding existing and attempting to set up new military bases in the area."

"Naturally, this gives cause for alarm, especially to the coastal states. The Soviet Union strongly condemns the U.S. militaristic machinations and supports the Indian Ocean countries' proposal to turn that area into a zone of peace, not an area of some special U.S. interests," Andrey Gromyko sums up.

UZBEK SSR MARKS SOVIET-INDIAN FRIENDSHIP MONTH

GF0818?1 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] The traditional Soviet-Indian friendship month will be observed in the Soviet Union beginning 9 August. The month will mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the agreement for peace, friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India and the 30th anniversary of India's independence. Meanwhile, jubilant ceremonies and rallies have been planned for Uzbek cities and towns. Photography exhibitions giving information on India have been organized. Indian movies will also be showed on the occasions.

PRAVDA CITES KARMAL SPEECH ON MUSLIM HOLIDAY

PM070847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 81 p 4

[TASS report: "For the Motherland's Progress"]

[Text] Kabul, 1 Aug--Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has delivered a speech here on the occasion of a Muslim holiday.

According to a BAKHTAR report, he noted that the Afghan people are celebrating this holiday against a background of struggle against the enemies of the April revolution, when Afganistan's finest sons and daughters are shedding their blood in battle against the hirelings of imperialism, the Chinese hegemonists and regional reaction, and called on all Muslims to pillory traitors to the motherland and to drive them from Afghanistan's sacred soil. The Afghan leader also called on all the country's Muslims to give their support to the newly-created National Fatherland Front and to strive within this socio-political organization's ranks for the motherland's progress and prosperity. "No one has been left in any doubt as to the real intentions of the so-called 'fighers for Islam' who murder children and old people, students and teachers and burn down schools and mosques. They are trying to plunge the country into chaos and prevent it from developing," B. Karmal said.

Moving to questions relating to the international situation, on behalf of Afghanistan's Muslims Babrak Karmal expressed confidence that the Arab people of Palestine and Lebanon will triumph over the Israeli aggressors, who are acting with U.S. imperialism's direct blessing. Expressing regret at the continuing war between Iraq and Iran, B. Karmal called on the peoples of these countries to call a halt to it. The Afghan leader pointed to the danger of the Ziaul Haq regime becoming the region's gendarme. B. Karmal expressed his certainty that only on the basis of the Soviet peace initiatives and the DRA's peace proposals can peace be defended and security strengthened in the region.

AFGHAN PAPER CITED ON 'FREE AFGHANISTAN' RADIO

PM071433 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 81 p 3

[Article "reprinted from the Afghan newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR with minor abbreviations" under the headline "The Press Testifies": "Familiar Methods"]

[Text] Our people do not suspect that they will soon be able to familiarize themselves with information which is, in the opinion of the enemies of the revolution, "True." Such mercenary elements as Koestler, (Yankelevich), Levi, (Khalter) and others, as well as members of counterrevolutionary gangs who are abroad, have called on the French public to contribute to the creation of a "free Afghanistan" radio station.

This action, announced in Paris by provocateurs who call themselves "defenders of Human rights," is yet another act of flagrant, overt interference in the DRA's internal affairs. Imperialism has carried out and is carrying out military interference in our motherland's internal affairs by training terrorists outside Afghanistan. Now vile attempts are being made to use ideological sabotage to hinder the building of a new, free life by the heroic people of Afghanstan.

The participants in the Paris press conference did not even consider it necessary to conceal the illegal nature of their actions and their complete incompatibility with the accepted norms of international law in the modern world. One of them, Bernard (Amerivedi), stated: "We have every right to interfere in the Afghan people's affairs.... Moreover we are bound to do so."

As was announced in Paris, the radio station in question will be clandestine. It will be located on Afghan territory and will use several transmitters, changing its location from time to time. Everyone knows that the use of underground radio stations is an established CIA method of conducting subversive activity in other countries.

The purpose of broadcasts by the radio station being created will be to coordinate the actions of gangs sent in from abroad. Behind this lies an attempt to use the poison of radio propaganda, disinformation and slanders to keep the counterrevolutionary gangs from finally disintegrating and to unite quarreling antigovernment organizations and their leaders, which is the CIA's main task in present conditions.

According to the reports of certain Western press organs, some transmitters are already being sent into Afghan territory by illegal means. The campaign to collect resources for their purchase has only just begun, and as far as is known not a single franc has yet been received from the French themselves for this undertaking.

The anti-Afghan nature of this action is extremely clear and the question of its organizers leaves no room for doubt. But whatever ruses the CIA and its underlings may resort to, they hinder the Afghan revolution's development and the building of a new life in the DRA.

AFGHANS LIQUIDATE 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GANGS'

PM071232 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 81 p 5

[Special correspondent I. Shchedrov report: "Mercenaries Defeated"]

[Text] Kabul, 30 Jul--Not far from the Afghan capital, near Paghman, an operation to liquidate counterrevolutionary gangs of foreign mercenaries has ended successfully. A spokesman for the DRA Armed Forces reports that the operation was carried out by military subunits, students of the military academy and voluntary detachments for the defense of the revolution with active support from the local population. The bandits had established a base in an inaccessible mountain region and were using savage terror and reprisals against those who refused to submit to them in an attempt to disrupt the life of the population.

During the operation, which began on 14 July, hundreds of bandits were killed and many gave themselves up.

Military observers and the press note that it was the second major victory of the summer for the people's Armed Forces following the liquidation of the fortified lair of mercenary counterrevolutionaries in June in another inaccessible mountain area--(Turabura)--in the border province of Nangarhar. During the Nangarhar operation around 130 bandits were killed and a large number of Dushmans were taken prisoner. It was in (Turabura) that the bandits committed a hideous crime just before they capitulated. They killed more than 100 wounded men in the caves of that brigands' lair. Information provided by documents captured after the week-long operation and the confessions of bandits taken prisoner showed that the inaccessible base in the Ali Khe, mountain gorge had a direct link with foreign secret services based in Pakistan.

This summer the DRA Armed Forces and voluntary detachments for the defense of the revolution have also routed several gangs in the border provinces of Qandahar and Konar. And the bandits suffered heavy losses in terms of manpower and equipment. Many of them responded to the amnesty declared by the Revolutionary Council of the republic and voluntarily ceased their activity hostile to the republic.

TASHKENT COMMENTARY VIEWS DEVELOPMENT IN DRA

GF091834 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 8 August carries an unattributed commentary entitled "The DRA is Waging a Struggle." The radio recalls a Kabul radio report that a number of Afghan counterrevolutionaries were recently captured on the DRA border with Pakistan and adds: "They had been ordered to pursue and kill innocent individulas. The Soviet radio correspondent in Kabul has sent the following report: The bands of robbers belong to centers set up by the CIA and a number of other (?intelligence networks) for waging subversive activities. The enemies of the Afghan people are against the (?work) of this new republic and are trying to create (?obstacles) for the achievement of the targets of the new trend in socioeconomic development."

The radio recalls the DRA Government's determination to eliminate counterrevolutionary groups and to raise the living standard of the people and notes that the recently established National Fatherland Front constitutes a major factor in the direction of realizing the DRA Government's objective. It adds: "The National Fatherland Front has [words indistinct] and united the democratic and patriotic forces of the country in a single front for the waging of the struggle for a new DRA and for the safeguarding of its independence."

In reference to the establishment of trade unions in the DRA, the radio notes their importance for the country and states that although trade unions have an important role in the country's policymaking machinery, they were nonexistent prior to the Sawr revolution. It further claims that currently over 160,000 workers belong to trade unions in the DRA.

Eulogizing the general amnesty declared by the DRA Government for the Afghans who fled the country after the Sawr revolution, the radio states "nearly 250,000 Afghans have returned to the DRA as a result of the improved state of affairs and the general amnesty." The radio further cites the DRA Government's endeavor to provide Afghan farmers with more land for agriculture and adds that more and more land is being reclaimed and distributed to farmers in addition to financial aid which now "totals 100 million afghanis."

Concluding, the radio refers to the practice of Islam in the DRA and states that over 200 mosques are open to the public in Kabul alone. "The DRA Government respects the religious feelings of its subjects."

AFGHAN WRITER HABIB ENDS VISIT TO UZBEKISTAN

GF061240 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Assadollah Habib, chairman of the DRA Writers' Trade Union, who has been acquainting himself with life in the Uzbek SSR during the past few days, left Tashkent for Kabul on 5 August.

In a statement to a Tashkent radio correspondent prior to his departure, Assadollah Habib said: My visit to the Uzbek SSR has been (?of great importance). I have been amazed at the technical achievements I have observed, as well as those in the fields of literature and art. I will never forget the sincerity and hospitality of the Uzbek people. I cannot express my appreciation with just one word. This is natural, because your sincere attitude cannot be described with words. [passage indistinct].

Assadollah Habib concluded by wishing the Uzbek people new successes and new [words indistinct].

ZHIVKOV 'VACATIONS' IN CRIMEA WITH BREZHNEV

Talks Held

LD071710 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1555 GMT 7 Aug 81

["Friendly Meeting Between Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Aug (TASS)--A meeting took place in the Crimea today between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, who is in the USSR for a brief vacation.

Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov informed each other on the political-organizational and ideological work of the CPSU and the BCP, and on progress in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th BCP Congress.

Socialism is a dynamic society. It is in a state of continuous development. The new tasks that arise in the process of socialist and communist construction call for a profound creative approach by the parties. This yields the anticipated results when recognition of the national characteristics of a specific country is harmonized with the general laws governing socialist development.

It was noted that new prospects for expanding collaboration among socialist states were opened up by the 35th CEMA Session which took place in Sofia.

During the meeting new measures were outlined to intensify collaboration between the USSR and Bulgaria in developing metallurgy and also in maintaining the production capacities of Bulgarian industry. Bulgaria will step up the supply of agricultural produce to the Soviet Union, and will participate actively in the construction of a gas pipeline, mining enrichment enterprises and certain other important projects on Soviet territory.

Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov discussed topical international problems.

The USSR and Bulgaria reject the imperial approach to international affairs. The maintenance of a healthy political climate in the world is the general concern of states both large and small. In the present conditions, the key to peace lies in checking the arms race and in phased disarmament. Bulgaria resolutely supports the position of the USSR, which systematically advocates businesslike, serious negotiations, both on nuclear arms limitation and on the limitation of other types of arms.

The USSR and Bulgaria consider that the creation of nuclear-free zones in certain regions of Europe, including the Balkans, might well serve to ease tension. The Soviet Union shares the constructive policy of Bulgaria regarding the development of mutually advantageous collaboration among Balkan countries.

The USSR and Bulgaria favour the unification of efforts by all states to resolve the global problems facing mankind. These relate to environmental protection, ecology in conditions of contemporary civilization, conquering the more dangerous diseases, developing the world's oceans, and so forth.

However, peaceful cooperation is hindered by the complication of the international situation, the continuing arms buildup and the atmosphere of mistrust and hostility in international relations which is being whipped up artificially by imperialism. Attempts are being made to knock together new and to expand existing aggressive military-political groupings of capitalist states, especially NATO.

However, the consolidation of peace is possible. This is what the nati :s want. One must not fail to take their wishes into account. The concrete road to detente, to trust and agreement was set out in the peace program for the 1980's which was presented at the 26th CPSU Congress. The socialist countries will also attach due importance to the efforts of other states if they serve the interests of international security and the removal of the threat of war.

The meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov took place in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternity and was marked by complete identity of views on all the questions dscussed.

Taking part in the meeting were Konstantin Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Anatoliy Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and S. Pravchanov, assistant to the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

Zhivkov Leaves for Home

LD081154 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Aug, TASS--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov, who stayed in the Soviet Union on a brief holiday at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, today left the Crimea for home.

MARSHAL KULIKOV HOLDS TALKS WITH JARUZELSKI

LD090912 Moscow TASS in English 0907 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Aug, TASS--Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, National Defence Minister, General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski has met with Commander-in-Chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov.

PAP agency reports that they discussed the current activities of the Joint Armed Forces, including questions of combat readiness of the Polish Army which is an inalienable link in the defensive system of the Warsaw Treaty.

The meeting was held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

POLISH WORKERS' CRITICISM OF 'EXTREMISTS' REPORTED

LD092007 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] The Polish press reports that workers' meetings are being held these days at enterprises, construction sites and transportation organizations with the delegates to the recent Ninth PZPR Congress. During these meetings, statements are being made that point to the fact that the country's economy has reached a critical level. Political tension increases economic difficulties. It is also being stated that the extremist forces in Solidarity continue the line of destabilizing social life and undermining state authority by organizing the so-called hunger marches and strikes. Their goal is to push Poland into an abyss of anarchy and confusion. As the participants of the meetings at enterprises maintain, adventurists indifferent to the interests of working people are profiting from the crisis through which the country is living. That is why Polish communists concentrate their efforts on counteracting the machinations that are aimed at directing the course of events into an antisocialist and counterrevolutionary stream.

SHALYGIN COMMENTARY ON HISTORY OF POLISH CRISIS

LD080015 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Yuriy Shalygin commentary]

[Text] What is the essence of the prolonged crisis in Poland? This question is often found in the letters which we receive from various countries, including Yugoslavia. It is with concern about the situation in this socialist country that Marijan Bocina and [name indistinct], among others, have written to us about Poland. So, what is the cause of the crisis in Poland?

There are several causes of both an internal and external nature, writes Moscow radio commentator Yuriy Shalygin. There is a line between that which caused the events of last summer in Poland and that which has happened since and brought the situation in the country to a head.

But before we deal with the present, let us take a look into the past. Let us recall what bourgeois Poland represented. It was a country with backward agriculture, poorly-developed industry and chronic unemployment in which the standard of living of the broad masses was at a low level. Western countries played whatever games they wanted with Poland. They left it to Hitler's mercy in order to facilitate his attack on the Soviet Union. The Hitlerites turned Poland into ruins and killed 6 million Poles. Following the collapse of Hitlerite fascism in which, as in the liberation of Poland itself, the main role was played by the Soviet Union, the Western states wanted to force the Polish people to accept the prewar system. However, the people had learned their lesson from experience. Poland took the socialist path. On that path it experienced a rebirth within the framework of the historically just borders, acquired genuine sovereignty and made its way among the 10 most industrially developed countries in the world. Economic development was accompanied by the raising of the population's standard of living, and unemployment was liquidated in the country. Socialism opened up for Poland increasing vistas for the development of economy and culture in the interests of the working people.

Much has been accomplished thanks to the activity of the PZPR and to the industrious efforts made by the people of this country. However, dynamic growth, as it turns out, also produces a certain subjective factor. One could call it dizziness caused by success. That very thing happened to the previous Polish leadership which, since the middle of the 1970's, tried to accelerate the pace of the economy--mainly on the basis of loans from the West. As a result, in 5 years Poland's debt to the Western countries tripled and reached $27 billion. This means that the West, which was providing stimuli for the ambitious Polish projects, in fact set a trap for Poland. We can hardly believe that the banker-capitalists wanted to strengthen socialism in this country. Of course, selfish motives were not alien to the West either. No doubt the West was also taking into consideration the possibility that acute problems would come into being in Poland--and this has duly happened.

Vast capital investments, the purchasing of Western licenses and the payment of interest on debts swallowed huge resources. All these resources were lost to housing construction, medical care and the branches supplying agriculture and the manufacture of consumer goods. There was an unnecessary straining of capacities and an extensive breakdown in the system of supplying the citizens.

The protests of the Polish workers are directed at these mistakes and errors in social and economic policy. I repeat: They are aimed against the deformation of socialism and not against socialism as such. The PZPR and the government have mapped out a course to rectify the mistakes that have been made, a course of social dialogue and agreement. Of course, strikes have inflicted damage on the economy of the country. The workers have said that they will make up for it through their work. The economic potential created in the country during the years of the people's system make the rectification of the situation possible. It is important to renew the normal rhythm of work and social calm. However, this has not happened. Why? Because the difficulties that came into being in Poland were utilized by forces hostile to socialism. These were forces both inside and outside the country which joined hands.

For a long time beforehand the West slowly and secretly prepared the development of Polish events in the direction which suited it. It also took into consideration the Polish leadership's mistakes in the economy. Also not forgotten were the position of the Catholic Church in Poland, the existence of a considerable private sector, above all in agriculture, and the fact that in recent years the concept of the ideological struggle was given up by the PZPR and the country. Vacuums which came into being in this important sphere were being filled by antisocialist groups such as the KSS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee]. They were set up with the approval of Western subversion centers whose financial support they enjoy. One of the leaders of KSS, Jacek Kuron, said: They are paying me well, and in hard currency, of course.

And one more fact. The West learned its lesson from the failure of its earlier machinations against the socialist order in Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The lesson was precisely that there will be no weakening of people's power without noticeably influencing the working class and without causing at least partial confusion in that class. It was therefore the working class which was the target. Free trade unions were set up for which cadres were prepared and methods worked out beforehand. An example of this is a quotation from the KSS/KOR information bulletin which says that the difficulties that have arisen should be used for the destablilization of and the creation of chaos in the socialist order, while the new trade unions, we quote, should disorganize and paralyze the entire economic and social system in Poland and impose on all the links of management such an autonomy within the framework of which the party and the workers power would be prevented from making decisions. This is clear; isn't it?

The leaders of the Solidarity trade union organization are avoiding stating this openly to the workers. However, what they do under the smokescreen of Solidarity is entirely in line with this policy; essentially the same, though poorly camouflaged. Recommendations are contained in the transmissions of Western radio stations beamed into Poland. Today in the West over 400 different centers are helping the antisocialist forces inside Poland, encouraging rampant counterrevolution in the present stage. Without doubt this is done with the knowledge of Western governments. Their declarations in connection with noninterference in the affiars of Poland can at best be described as hypocritical.

Is it noninterference when the U.S. House of Representatives notes the inadmissibility, as it was declared, of any kind of internal represssion in Poland? This was said shortly before the street demonstrations inspired by Solidarity in Warsaw and in a number of other towns and with the quite obvious aim of further exacerbating the situation in the country after the PZPR Congress.

The congress took place under the slogan: Socialism must be defended in the same way that the independence of Poland is defended. The congress highly assessed the aid given to People's Poland, at a time so difficult for it, by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. The Polish press pointed out that the total value of Soviet supplies and other types of aid had exceeded $4 billion.

The Soviet Union has been and is convinced that overcoming the crisis in Poland is solely a matter for the Polish communists and working people. At the same time, the CPSU and the Soviet people cannot be indifferent when the fate of socialism in a fraternal country is at state, As Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress: We shall not leave socialist Poland, fraternal Poland, in the lurch, and we shall come forward in its defense.

TRYBUNA LUDU ANTI-SOLIDARITY ARTICLE CITED

LD081345 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Aug, TASS--TRYBUNA LUDU has published an article which says:

The undeniable political success of the 9th extraordinary party congress and the extremely difficult market situation are the two factors which determine in recent days the content of our social life.

However, those who are irritated by the consolidation of the strength of the party and its public prestige, and among them are a number of figures from the all-Poland conciliatory commission of Solidarity and local leading bodies of the organization, have launched of late a kind of political counter-offensive. They decided to demonstrate that they wield part of power, a key to influence on a considerable part of the society.

Street demonstrations in many regions of the country and strikes, which weaken Poland even more, are purposeful actions. They are supported by a large-scale propaganda campaign. It is known that street demonstrations, which at any moment may turn into a dangerous adventure, cannot help improve the supply of food to the population. Demagogic, mendacious reports about the allegedly imminent hunger all over the country are aimed, most probably, at foreigners who do not know the true state of affairs. The fact that the demonstrators acting on behalf of the "hungry," who moved from place to place for several days in downtown Warsaw, received food from the Metropol and "Forum restaurants (the most expensive restaurants in the capital--ed) looks like an ill-intentioned joke.

It is clear that the organizers of this irresponsible campaign are interested not in the solution of the problem. If rank-and-file Solidarity members are not acquainted with the food situation in the country, the Solidarity leaders and their advisers are well aware of the situation. They know that the government is doing everything possible to improve the situation. What are their aims then?

The political undercurrent of the campaign to fan up public tensions shows that these aims are not confined to only denial of the slogans of the 9th congress and the government's programme of going out of the economic crisis, recently adopted by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic. There is bitter political struggle for power going on in Solidarity at present, and the extremist and radical forces existing in this movement seek to secure the strongest positions at any cost. They can win these positions only in conditions of nervousness and new conflicts being whipped up. A desire for confrontation with the authority at present is in the interests of all right-wing groupings. They regard it as a possibility to consolidate their ranks and weaken the machinery of power to such an extent that it might become only a screen behind which various political centers would operate outside the party and bodies of people's power.

These aspirations are being inspired and politically supported by forces which are hostile to socialist Poland. They see the process of the decomposition of power and destabilization of political life in the country as a considerable chance to weaken all the socialist community.

The newspaper further writes: There is play for a large international stake, in which Poland is only one of the cards. In the longer prospect, they want to use this card unambiguously against the unity of the countries of the socialist community and the international stand of the Soviet Union. The outrageous resolution on Poland of the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress, which is an obvious interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, is only one of the numerous examples of permanent support by Western political centers for those forces in the country that are stepping up a campaign of tension.

The developments in Poland and their increasing political coloring testify to the effect that the time is coming when every Polish citizen must assume a responsibility for the destiny of the country. Today we are being faced with a clear-cut political conflict of principle, mounting aggression directed against the party and the state authority, increasing struggle for power.

In conclusion, the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU writes: The anxiety of all the Polish people is again increasing. The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, due to be convened in the next few days, faces uneasy tasks--to analyze all the reasons for the existing situation and give a political assessment to the situation in Poland.

'PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE' AGAINST POLAND VIEWED

LD082302 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Our commentator Petr Viktorov writes today about the new tricks of specialists of psychological warfare against Poland.

In contemporary psychological warfare a broad scope of means is now applied. It encompasses not only traditional propaganda but also various forms of contacts--cultural, scientific and tourist exchange, as well as economic assistance.

The West has elevated such interference in the internal affairs of socialist countries to the rank of state policy. Thus, a report of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives Subcommittee for International Organizations stated outright that certain political aims can be achieved by direct contacts with nations, rather than with governments.

This is exactly what radio stations such as Radio Free Europe and such organizations as the International Association for Cultural Freedom and the Paris KULTURA center are doing.

A tactical recommendation for their activity is made, among others, by (Albert von Sachs), a West German propaganda specialist. Taking as his point of departure the premise that the West should create and sharpen the revolutionary situation in socialist countries, he (?said) that, using all modern propaganda means in a psychologically skillful way, our--that is, Western--achievements in the sphere of spiritual culture should be introduced into the public life of communist countries. In this connection he enumerated various factors to be taken into account, from national characteristics and religious traditions right down to such psychological phenomena as, for instance, tendencies to lead an easy life.

This and similar concepts of psychological warfare are the basis of the program of anticommunist ideological subversion aimed in particular against Poland. Several such programs have been tested. The most efficient--as can be judged--are considered by the organizers of psychological warfare against Poland to be programs based on revisionist concepts. This, of course, is no coincidence. The anticommunist centers admit that an overt attack on socialism is doomed to failure.

Thus the Paris KULTURA, in its last December issue wrote: Rightwing anticommunism is politically useless, since the rightwing has no chance of involving workers and peasants. This is why in the Western centers of anti-Polish ideological subversion there came into being the program for undermining the people's power in the Polish People's Republic under the title of "evolutionism" [ewjlocjonizm].

What is its essence? Evolutionism is a variety of convergence, or the development of socialism into capitalism, richly spiced with variants of the slogans of democratic socialism and socialism with a human face. This theory is interesting, if only because various groups--from the rightwing opportunist elements in the party to the KSS people--have accepted it as their weapon, to theoretically justify their activity.

Recently KULTURA in the articles of its chief ideologist Mieroszewski has specified a kind of tactical implementation of the process of evolutionism.

Mieroszewski distinguishes three stages of evolution, or, to be precise, counterrevoltuion. It is characteristic that such phraseology, based on warping Marxist terminology, is generally a phenomenon typical of evolutionists.

It places top priority on moderating the forms and methods of party leadership in the country. Later there should come the economic and social reforms according to the opposition program. Then, as the final stage comes the so-called democratization of the social system.

KULTURA openly says that the final goal of evolutionism is the creation of the bourgeois political model. Envisaging a gradual, evolutionary character of the process of transforming the socialist system, Mieroszewski sketches his political (?credo). If in the first two stages the Paris KULTURA entrusts the main role to the so-called liberals, in the final stage of the plan's implementation everything should be taken in hand by the people whom KULTURA calls democrats, or activists of a clearly anticommunist orientation. In other words, revisionism according to this concept should gradually pave the way to the counterrevolutionary forces, assuring beneficial conditions for the consolidation of all anticommunist elements. In this way, the program recommended to the evolutionists is nothing other than an appeal to combat the socialist system. These are the true aims of the people in the editorial office of the Paris KULTURA, who are so solicitous for the improvement of socialism.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON KAPITONOV-SINDERMANN TALK

PM070851 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 7

[TASS report--"A Strengthening Fraternal Alliance"]

[Excerpts] Berlin, 28 Jul--A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.V. Kapitonov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is paying an official friendly visit to the GDR, has been received by H. Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR Volkskammer.

During the conversations, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and total unanimity, there was a discussion of questions relating to the further development and deepening of the close cooperation and friendly ties between the two fraternal countries in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and 10th SED Congress.

The leaders of the Soviet parliamentarians' delegation conveyed to H. Sindermann cordial greetings from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The sides exchanged information on the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the GDR Volkskammer. They stressed the great importance of the USSR Supreme Soviet "Appeal to the Parliaments and Peoples of the World."

The GDR Volkskammer president noted that the visit by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation is a new contribution to the strengthening of the fraternal cooperation between the SED and CPSU and between the two countries' parliaments and peoples.

The delegation headed by I.V. Kapitonov laid a wreath at the monument to the Soviet liberation troops in Berlin's Treptow Park. A wreath was also laid at the monument to the victims of fascism and militarism on Unter Den Linden.

USSR Ambassador to the GDR P.A. Abrasimov was present at the wreath-laying ceremonies.

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH NORWEGIAN CP LEADER

LD071732 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 Aug, TASS--A meeting of alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vitaliy Shaposhnikov with Chairman of the Communist Party of Norway Martin Gunnar Knudsen was held today at the CPSU Central Committee.

Topical problems of the international situation and matters of the development of relations between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Norway were discussed during a meeting which passed in a comradely atmosphere.

The representatives of both parties unanimously expressed the opinion that now that the international situation has seriously aggravated as a result of the militaristic course of the United States, there is no task of greater importance than the continuation of the policy of detence, the ending of the arms race. The striving of the United States and NATO to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles means [as received] in Western Europe constitutes a serious threat for the cause of peace and security of European peoples. This requires the intensification of the struggle of broad popular masses, political parties and public organisations to prevent the implementation of these plans.

The foremost significance of the new Soviet proposals was emphasized in connection with the idea of creating in Nordic Europe a permanent nuclear weapons free zone agreed upon by a treaty and the need of opening the talks on this matter.

The representatives of both parties came out for further development of goodneighbourly relations between the Soviet Union and Norway. The mutual wish to continue developing fraternal ties and business cooperation between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Norway was confirmed.

SOVIET DELEGATION MEETS WITH SWEDEN'S WIKSTROM

LD080250 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1815 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Stockholm, 7 Aug (TASS)--Vladimir Promyslov, the head of the Moscow Soviet delegation, which is here, and chairman of the Moscow Soviet Executive Committee, today met Jan-Erik Wikstrom, the acting prime minister, acting foreign minister and minister of education of Sweden.

In the course of the discussion, Vladimir Promyslov spoke about the Soviet peace initiatives which were advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress and of the positive evaluation of the development of Soviet-Swedish relations contained in the report at the congress by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The head of the Soviet delegation also spoke about the Appeal to the Parliaments and Peoples of the World by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Vladimir Promyslov noted that the answers by Leonid Brezhnev to the questions of the correspondent of the Finnish paper SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOCRAATTI express the readiness of the USSR to contribute to the cause of creating a non-nuclear zone in northern Europe.

Jan-Erik Wikstrom said: The Government of Sweden will carefully study the new Soviet proposals on that problem.

He pointed out: Sweden conducts on the international arena a policy of freedom from alliances, and it is interested in the attainment of general peace and disarmament. Jan-Erick Wikstrom stressed: The Swedish Government therefore welcomes any steps in that direction.

LIBYAN STATEMENT ISSUED IN MOSCOW ON U.S. POLICY

LD072244 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 Aug, TASS--The United States has lately unleashed an intensive hostile campaign against the Socialist People's Arab Jamahiriyah and against leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi personally, says a statement of the People's Bureau of the Socialist Peoples Arab Jamahiriyah in the USSR, that has been distributed today for the press. The campaign has been the result of the failure of the efforts of the U.S. administration to exert pressure upon the Jamahiriyah, to make it change its principled and firm foreigh-policy course which it has been conducting since the time of the September Revolution of 1969. The policy of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the statement stresses, is aimed at giving support to such international and all-Arab problems which are not to the liking of the Washington government, since they concern the defence of the legitimate rights of peoples, their national liberation.

It is ridiculous that the United States accuses Libya of terrorism, the statement points out. No other country but the United States itself indeed uses acts of terror in its different forms. It is exactly the United States which supplies Israel with weapons of mass destruction to hit blows on the Arab people of Palestine. The United States supports Zionists' barbaric actions in the occupied Arab lands. It backs the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa and other fascist regimes, which are hostile to peoples. The pronouncements of U.S. official representatives contain undisguised blackmail and slander against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Those pronouncements also testify to the U.S. readiness to increase military aid to such neighbouring puppet regimes as Egypt and the Sudan.

Articles, which recently appeared in the American NEWSWEEK the statement points out, make it clear that the CIA is drawing up plans of making an attempt on the life of the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, it is planning to send to Libya mercenaries to carry out subversive acts, arrange explosions of civilian structures on Libyan terrirory.

In the face of the U.S. hostile attitude to the Jamahiriyah, the statement stresses in conclusion, we call upon the world public, all peace-loving forces to resolutely denounce and stop these terroristic actions of American imperialism.

PRAVDA ON BANI-SADR ESCAPE, SITUATION IN IRAN

PM101018 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 81 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov report: "The Situation in Iran"]

[Text] Ankara, 1 Aug--The illegal emigration to France of former Iranian President Bani-Sadr has provoked decisive measures by the authorities against his supporters, reports coming in from Tehran indicate. There have been arrests among flight and ground military personnel at Tehran, Esfahan, Shiraz and Hamadan airports. A large group of pilots belonging to Iran's civil airline has been grounded. There have been around 40 executions in Iran in the space of 2 days.

Meanwhile in the capital and a number of other cities there have been more attacks on administrative organs and the headquarters of detachments of the "Islamic Revolution Guards" who are the backbone of the present regime. The authorities used weapons to break up antigovernment demonstrations in Ahvaz and Yazd. In leaflets and proclamations issued by opponents of the regime in the last few days the public is urged to boycott the authorities' instructions and to help the people and organizations actively opposing Iran's religious-political leadership.

Tehran radio broadcasts and PARS news agency reports say that the U.S., Israeli and Egyptian secret services are behind the antigovernment group of Bani-Sadr and his supporters and are using every device and method to exacerbate the political situation and to organize bloody disturbances in Iran. France is also criticized for granting former President Bani-Sadr political asylum.

KUZNETSOV MEETS WITH MEXICAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

PM071530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 30 July V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin a National Congress of Mexico delegation headed by A. Huitron Huitron, secretary of the Chamber of Deputies Committee on State Management and the Constitution.

V.V. Kuznetsov told the visitor about the USSR working people's achievements in communist building and about the Soviet state's peace-loving policy reaffirmed at the 26th CPSU Congress. In the present complex international situation the USSR is consistently advocating peaceful cooperation among all states irrespective of their social and political systems, the deepening of the detente process and the curbing of the arms race. In this connection he noted the great importance of the appeal adopted at the USSR Supreme Soviet session "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World" which was a further demonstration of the Soviet Union's determination to follow the path of peace and progress.

V.V. Kuznetsov noted the successful development of Soviet-Mexican relations in the scientific and cultural spheres and in other spheres as well. He expressed confidence that the visit by the Mexican parliamentarians will serve to further develop these relations and deepen mutual understanding between the Soviet and Mexican peoples.

The Mexican delegation head stressed that the visit to the USSR has given the parliamentarians a great opportunity to acquaint themselves with the Soviet people's life and labor and their successes in the socioeconomic development of the country. The warmth and cordiality we have encountered everywhere, he said, are striking evidence of the friendship linking our countries and peoples.

A. Huitron Huitron said that Mexico shares the Soviet Union's view that it is necessary to find a way of normalizing the international situation and it supports the Soviet peace initiatives geared to attaining this goal. He noted in particular the importance of the part of the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal urging parliaments to be instrumental in strengthening world peace. On the same day the guests paid a visit to the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

REPORTAGE ON CORVALAN VISIT TO UZBEKISTAN

Arrival in Tashkent

GF081828 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party and spearhead of the international communism and workers movement [title as heard], arrived in Tashkent on 6 August. Luis Corvalan was met at Tashkent Airport, which was decorated for the occasion, by high-ranking officials such as Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; and other leaders of the republic.

Talks With Rashidov

GF081847 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Luis Corvalan, the secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, who is visiting the Uzbek SSR, arrived in the historic city of Bukhara today and toured the city's famous historic sites and new establishments. On 7 August, Luis Corvalan was received in Tashkent by Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. In their friendly talk, Sharaf Rashidov explained the goals achieved in developing the economy and social life of the Uzbek SSR.

Luis Corvalan, on the other hand, expressed his gratitude for the Uzbek hos[illegible]ccorded to him and for the aid given to Chilean patriotic forces in their struggle [illegible]e hegemony of the capitalist monopolies and against the warmongering [words [illegible]].

ACTS BY UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS ABROAD ANALYZED

LD101020 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] Our observer (Vladimir Kreshchenko) analyzes the activities of the Ukrainian nationalists living outside the Soviet Union. Here is what he writes: I would like to begin with a brief quotation: We will never attain our goals if we rely on parliamentary procedure; only by shedding blood can we reach our ultimate goal, an inevitable, terrible and cruel revenge. Now, this is not something from a detective story. This is a quotation from the magazine VYZVOLNYI SCHLACH, which is the mouthpiece of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, the OUN. Having read these lines, anybody would say that they were written by an extremist. Nevertheless, the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists functions legally and openly in the United States, Britain and West Germany, the governments of which are so persistently against terrorism. And now a bit of history of this organization.

It was founded in 1929 in the Western Ukraine, which was at that time in the possession of Poland. The OUN fought to gain power through terrorism; its credo was fascism. The main work by Dontsov, the ideologist of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, was a poor imitation of Hitler's MEIN KAMPF. The bands of the OUN killed, burned and hanged people and planted explosives. They were responsible for the death of thousands of innocent people. Finally, in 1934, the leaders of the OUN, and among them Stepan Bandera and his righthand man Yaroslav Stetsko, were arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment. But in 1939, when Nazi Germany occupied Poland, the Nazis freed Bandera and his colleagues and enlisted them to serve in their secret services. According to documents of the 1945-46 Nuremburg Tribunal, which tried the Nazi criminals, the Bandera group actively collaborated with the Nazis on occupied territories of the Soviet Union, carried out subversive propaganda against the anti-Hitler coalition, took part in the mass annihilation of Ukrainians, Jews, Poles and Soviet prisoners of war. The signatures of members of the Nuremburg Tribunals from the United States, Britain, France and the USSR testify to the fact that the OUN was a criminal profascist organization. Condemned by their nation, their homeland, after the war the fascist henchmen found shelter overseas. Scores of them live today in West European countries and the United States and Canada. Yaroslav Stetsko, for instance, lives in Munich. From time to time he travels to America, Canada and Britain, calling for a crusade against the Soviet Union. And the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists continues its provocations and terror against Soviet people.

Among the acts committed by the Ukrainian nationalists lately are the burning of cars belonging to Soviet diplomats in France, setting fire to the Aeroflot Agency in Munich, bomb explosions in the Soviet mission in New York. During the Winter Olympics in Lake Placid in 1980, hooligans burst into the building of the International Olympic Committee Headquarters. Explosives were planted in one of the concert halls in Austria where Soviet artists were to have appeared. The concert was postponed. The normal work of the USSR mission in New York was hindered as members of the Soviet diplomats' families leaving the building were attacked and anti-Soviet disturbances were staged near the Ukrainian UN mission.

This is just a small part of the many terrorist acts committed by the Bandera group. Nevertheless, little if any action is taken against them and the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists goes on with its subversive activities. All this creates the impression that the OUN is backed by some influential circles in the Western countries who are ready not only to support any anti-Soviet organization but to close their eyes on its Nazi past as well. Isn't this trampling on the memory of millions of Canadians, Americans, Russians, Frenchmen, Englishmen and others who fell in the battles to free the world from fascism?

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

NEW OIL DEPOSIT DISCOVERED IN KAZAKHSTAN

LD081858 Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Alma-Ata, 8 Aug, TASS--Oil pipelines in Kazakhstan (a constituent Soviet republic) started moving oil from a new deposit--the Tenghiz oilfield. Soviet geologists discovered it at a depth of more than four kilometers under a barren desert. The deposit consists of several horizons of sedimentary rock saturated with oil underlying one another.

Oil from the Tenghiz field has a low sulphur content and features superior technological qualities. However, its production is seriously hampered by the presence of hydrogen sulphide which destroys steel structures soon. Costly corrosion-resistant equipment is manufactured specially for the new oilfield.

Kazakhstan, which ranks second in the Soviet Union for oil production, intends to increase its share in the country's fuel balance due to a new oil bearing region which is currently being developed in the Buzachi Peninsula covered with salt marshes (eastern coast of the Caspian Sea).

Thanks to the new oilfields the republic plans to raise its annual oil production by almost one third in the current five-year period.

UKRAINE PLANS TO PRODUCE MORE CONSUMER GOODS

LD080044 Kiev in English to North America 2330 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Measures are being taken to liquidate shortages of certain consumer goods in the Ukraine. During the 1981-85 period, several new enterprises will begin functioning in Ukrainian light industry. As a result, many more cotton and silk fabrics, footwear, clothing, furniture, carpets and household appliances will be on the market in the republic. Production of these goods will grow two or three times faster than in the previous 5-year period. Prices for these goods will not be raised.

PLANT PRODUCES EQUIPMENT FOR NUCLEAR POWERPLANT

LD080117 Leningrad Domestic Service in Russian 0050 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] The forging press department of the Izhorskiy Zavodiy plant has produced a 160-ton steel forging for a nuclear powerplant. The unique operation in expanding metal by rolling to produce a 5.5-meter opening has been carried out by brigades of forge operators led by Tselnikov and Filipov. This is the first time that such a large forging has been made in the production of components in the history of Soviet electrical engineering.

BRIEFS

ELECTRIC GENERATOR--An electric generator with a capacity of 110,000 kw has been developed by the Kharkov electric equipment factory. This industrial achievement is clearly one of the results of the republic's combined economic program. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Aug 81 GF]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 7-9 AUG

LD100146 [Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 7-9 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

7 Aug Reports

Harvesting is coming to an end in Semirech'ye. It has been difficult because the grain crops in many areas are stunted. (0204 GMT)

Selective cutting of barley started today in Kunstanayskaya Oblast. Altogether grain crops occupy over 4 million hectares in Kustanay. Kuybyshev farmers have reaped grain crops on half the area. (0600 GMT)

The reaping and threshing of rye has been completed by corn growers of Udmurtiya. Grain and food crops were harvested from 260,000 hectares. The farmers have everywhere changed over to the threshing of barley and wheat. (0100 GMT)

Over 1 million hectares of grain has been threshed in Orenburgskaya Oblast. Harvesting is moving to the central and northern regions of Kazakhstan. Harvesting of corn has begun in Georgia. Over half will be harvested by machines. (1300 GMT)

The grain fields of the Don cover over 3 million hectares. Harvesting has begun almost at the same time in the north and south of the oblast. (2200)

8 Aug Reports

In Gorkovskaya Oblast every day between 35,000 and 40,000 hectares of winter crops are being cut. Corn has already ripened in the south of the oblast. Saratovskaya Oblast farmers today began sowing winter crops. Conditions are favorable. The decision has been made to extend the area sown to winter rye and wheat by a factor of one and a half and to increase production of these crops to 1,300,000 quintals. (0400 GMT)

Lifting of early potatoes has begun in Bryanskaya Oblast. The farms of the oblast intend to supply the state with over 40,000 tons of potatoes in August. Of these 30,500 tons will be for Moscow. (1000 GMT)

The farms of Stavropolskiy Kray have already delivered 2,300,000 tons of grain, which is 400,000 tons more than their socialist pledges. Sale of grain is continuing. (1200 GMT)

9 Aug Reports

Ipatova grain growers fulfill enchanced socialist pledges for grain sales to the state. There are 250,000 tons of wheat and barley in the rayon's elevators instead of the planned 150,000 tons. (1000 GMT)

Farmers in Saratovskaya Oblast have begun sowing winter crops. This was preceded by rainfall, moistening the soil and providing favorable sowing conditions. Corn which is six meters [as heard] tall has yielded its crop at the fifth anniversary of the Uzbek SSR Sovkhoz in Tashkentskaya Oblast. The corn is being grown for silage and yields of 800 qintals per hectare are being obtained--twice as much as normal. A new variety of corn--the Uzbek variety--is being cultivated. It has large grains which are rich in protein. (0100 GMT)

Dzhezkazganskaya Oblast farmers have begun a mass grain harvest. (0400 GMT)

In Stavropolskiy Kray 2,300,000 tons of grain have been sold to the state by the farmers. Large-scale harvesting of corn for silage has begun in the steppe and foothill rayons of North Osetiya. Foremost farms are obtaining yields of 300 quintals per hectare. The autonomous republic intends to procure more than 500,ooo tons of fodder this year. (1300 GMT)

LATE JULY WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

PM070837 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Aug 81 p 1

[Agronmeterorologist T. Bogdanova report: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In the last 10 days of July the hot weather persisted over the greater part of the USSR's European territory. The average air temperature for the period exceeded the norm by 3-6 degrees or more. Daytime temperatures reached 31-38 degrees; 39-40 degrees in the lower Volga region. It was cooler in Moldavia, the western Ukraine, the Baltic region and the North-West Region. There was considerable rainfall here, and also in the Urals.

Winter crops reached the waxy ripeness stage 7-12 days earlier than average in the North-West and Volga-Vyatka Regions and the northern Urals. The development of early spring grain crops is 10-15 days ahead of normal.

In the area where corn is grown for grain, flowering of the cobs has been observed almost everywhere and in places in the southern Ukraine and the North Caucasus grain has reached the milky ripeness stage. In western regions of the Ukraine corn development is proceeding as normal, while in northern and eastern regions of the Ukraine and in the lower Volga region the cobs have flowered 5-10 days earlier than normal. On early sown rice head and flower formation has been observed, and on late sown rice stalk growth has continued. The hot weather has accelerated the development of buckwheat. In most regions of the Ukraine (except for the southwest) and the Central Chernozem Region, southern Belorussian and the central Volga region it has ripened. In most regions of the potato growing area of the USSR's European territory the plants have finished flowering.

Sunflowers have ripened in Nikolyaveskaya, Khersonskaya and southern Dnepropetrovskaya and Zaporozhskaya Oblasts and also in the east of Krasnodarskiy Kray. In the rest of the USSR's European part sunflowers have continued to flower and form seeds in the area of industrial cultivation.

In agricultural regions of West Siberia and northern oblasts of Kazakhstan it became somewhat cooler. There was rain in the north of Tyumenskaya Oblast, the eastern half of Novosibirskaya Oblast, Tomskaya and Kemerovskaya Oblasts, the greater part of Altayskiy Kray and the west of Kustanayeskaya Oblast.

In the remaining territory of west Siberia and northern oblasts of Kazakhstan there was little or no rain. Milky ripeness has been observed in early spring grain crops, grain has reached waxy and in places full ripeness in most regions of Aktyubinskaya Oblast, the south of Sempalatinskaya and Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts and the southeast of Altayskiy Kray. In the south of Krasnoyarskiy Kray spring barley has reached the waxy ripeness stage. In the remaining territory of east Siberia ripening of early spring grain crops has continued.

In the republics of central Asia moderately hot weather persisted. In most regions of Tadzhikistan and Kirgizia and Tashkentskaya, Namanganskaya and Krasnovodskaya Oblasts there was torrential rain. Formation and growth of cotton bolls has continued.

FLOODING, WINDS DAMAGE CROPS IN FAR EAST

LD080516 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Torrential rain and squall winds are lashing Amurskaya Oblast. One and one-half month's rain has fallen in the first 6 days of August. The water in many rivers has reached catastrophic levels. The flood plain of the Amur River is completely under water. Much grassland has been flooded. The weather has seriously hampered the cereal harvest; however, the far easterners have been countering the bad weather with courage and good organization. Disaster relief centers in regions and districts have organized assistance to the inhabitants of flooded settlements, who are being evacuated to safe places. Supplies of food and other necessities have been organized for the inhabitants of settlements which have been cut off by flooding. Detachments of volunteers, army units and relief teams are repairing roads and telephone and power lines. The consequences of the natural disaster are being dealt with.

CSA REPORTS 37 PERCENT OF RSFSR GRAIN CROPS REAPED

LD080357 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 6 Aug 81

[From the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA review]

[Text] The field work diary says that according to data of the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, by 3 August grain and pulse crops had been reaped on an area of 26.8 million hectares, which amounts to over 37 percent of the sown area. Almost 1.5 million hectares of autumn plowing has been done, and half the area given over to sowing of winter crops has been plowed.

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA VIEWS LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

PM071519 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 31 Signed to Press 27 Jul 81 p 2

[Unattributed "Survey": "The Development of Livestock Raising"]

[Text] "The Basic Guidelines" for the USSR's economic and social development adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress set extremely crucial tasks in the sphere of livestock raising. In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is necessary to increase average annual meat production to 97-99 million tons, egg production to at least 72 billion eggs, and wool production to 470,000-480,000 tons. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said from the congress platform: "The CPSU Central Committee declares to the party organizations of republics, krays and oblasts, rayon party organizations and all rural workers: Livestock raising is the shock front in the countryside today. It is necessary, comrades, to display the greatest persistence, the greatest initiative and flexibility and to utilize all reserves and potential not only to fulfill but to substantially overfulfill the prescribed plans."

Answering the Leading Farms' Appeal

As a result of the strengthening of the material and technical base of agriculture, the development of mechanization, the use of chemicals and land reclamation, the improvement of planning of production and purchases of agricultural products and other party and government measures, major positive shifts have taken place in recent years. In the 10th 5-Year Plan the average annual volume of gross output in the sector was 52 percent more than in the 7th 5-Year Plan. The numbers of publicly-owned livestock and their productivity have increased considerably. However, despite the increase in the production of meat, milk and other products from livestock units, the present level of development of livestock raising is still not equal to the increasing requirements.

This brings to the fore the task of more rapid development of livestock raising. The stockmen have recently put forward a number of valuable initiatives. In 1979 the CPSU Central Committee approved the experience of leading farms in Lvovskaya Oblast in organizing a flow system for milk production. In May an initiative by agricultural workers in Cherkasskaya Oblast on increasing the production and sale to the state of livestock products in the 11th 5-Year Plan was approved. After calculating their potential and reserves, the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes resolved to increase the sale of livestock and poultry for meat by at least 9 percent in the course of the 5-year period. Milk production will increase 23.5 percent here during the 5-year plan. The Cherkasskaya Oblast farmers' initiative is actively supported by rural workers in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, Krasnodarskiy Kray, the Tatarskaya ASSR and other regions.

It is well known that certain years--including 1980--have been extremely unfavorable in terms of weather conditions, which has affected livestock raising. The last wintering period for livestock was not easy. However, thanks to the stockmen's selfless labor and great assistance from the state, it was possible to maintain livestock numbers in full and to prevent a major fall in the animals' productivity.

As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, the numbers of productive livestock and poultry on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises totaled (million tons):

	1 July 1980	1 July 1981
Cattle	93.5	94.3
including cows	29.9	30
Pigs	56.0	56.9
Sheep and goats	143.9	143.9
Poultry	704.3	735.1

Meat production was maintained at the level of the first 6 months of last year; egg production increased, while milk production fell slightly. The 6-month plan for meat and egg purchases was overfulfilled.

An increase in milk sales compared with the corresponding period last year was achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Altayskiy Kray, Kemerovskaya, Kurganskaya, Penzenskaya and Voronezhskaya Oblasts, Stavropolskiy Kray, Tyumenskaya Oblast and other RSFSR oblasts and a number of oblasts in the Ukraine and the Uzbek, Kazakh, Azerbaijan, Tadzhik, Armenian and Turkmen SSRs.

However, the consequences of last year's poor harvest could not fail to be reflected in livestock units' productivity. A number of oblasts in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone and Belorussia, Latvia and Lithuania have not yet eliminated their laggardness in terms of milk yields or achieved an appropriate rate of production of other livestock products.

Increasing Livestock Productivity

Livestock workers now regard it as their task to make full use of the more favorable conditions of the pasturing period, organize a full diet for dairy cattle and the pasturing and fattening of animals on cheap summer fodder and obtain a substantial increase in their productivity.

The utilization of all reserves for increasing meat production is an important, urgent matter. Above all this means the further intensification of the raising and fattening of animals and an increase in weight requirements for livestock handed over for slaughter. In the period since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum the average weight of livestock sold to the state was increased by nearly a quintal, and the country receives more than 1 million tons of beef as a result of this.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan cattle sold for meat had an average weight of over 400 kg on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays and Voronezhskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Kurganskaya, Kiyevskaya, Cherkasskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya, Krymskaya, Kustanayskaya and a number of other oblasts. After calculating their potential the collectives of many farms in these and other oblasts have decided to scale new, still greater heights in the coming years.

For instance, stockmen on Ostrovskiy Kolkhoz in Mankovskiy Rayon, Postyshev Kolkhoz in Zolotonoshskiy Rayon and many other farms in Cherkasskaya Oblast are striving to increase the standard weight of cattle for slaughter to 480-500 kg. Krasnopartizanskiy Sovkhoz, 23d CPSU Congress Sovkhoz and other farms in Kustanayskaya Oblast are this year fattening young animals and delivering them to the meat industry with an average weight of over 550 kg.

However, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are still selling livestock to the state with low weight standards. In particular this applies to a number of farms in Armenia, Kirgizia and the Chuvashskaya ASSR, which are still selling most of their livestock for meat with an average weight of under 350 kg.

An important role in resolving the meat problem belongs to pig raising. Quite good groundwork has been done here. Pig numbers are now greater than ever before. Last year more than 5 million tons of pigmeat was obtained. Techniques for the production of output in this sector are improving. Approximately one-third of output is accounted for by large mechanized livestock units and complexes.

At the same time new impetus is being given to the development of pig raising at livestock units on nonspecialized kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The modernization of premises, the mechanization of production processes and cooperation with large interfarm breeding enterprises are making it possible to use progressive flow techniques for raising and fattening pigs even in conventional livestock units.

Great potential for increasing pork production is also opening upon the population's plots. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are now annually increasing sales of young animals to citizens and assistance with acquiring fodder and constructing outbuildings has improved. In the first 6 months of this year 1.3 million more piglets were sold to the population than in the same period in 1980.

Factory poultry raising is undergoing accelerated development. The main efforts and resources in this sector are now being concentrated on ensuring a rapid increase in poultry meat production.

During the 10th 5-year plan alone poultry units with capacities for raising 342 million broilers, ducks, turkeys and other poultry for meat were commissioned within the system of the USSR Administration of the Poultry Raising Industry. Poultry meat production in the country increased from 1.5 million to 2.1 million tons in the last 5 years--a 37 percent increase. In the 11th 5-Year Plan poultry meat production is to increase by at least 0.5 million tons, and the proportion of total meat resources it accounts for will total approximately 14 percent.

Complex and crucial tasks must be resolved in the coming year and in the immediate future by dairy farming workers. During the 5-year plan there is to be a significant increase in gross milk output and in increase in yields and quality.

The collectives of Estonian kolkhozes and sovkhozes, for instance, are striving to increase average milk yield per cow in the republic as a whole to at least 4,000 kg by the end of the 5-year plan. The work practice of leading livestock units on such farms as Zarya Kommunizma in the Moscow area, Ploskovskiy in Kiyevskaya Oblast and Lesnoye in Leningradskaya Oblast, where they obtain 5,000-6,000 kg of milk per cow annually from large groups of cattle, shows what great reserves exist in dairy farming.

"The Basic Guidelines" for the country's economic and social development also provide for an all-round increase in the production of lamb, wool and karakul. To this end sheepraising is undergoing accelerated development in Kazakhstan and the Central Asian republics and in regions of the Volga, the Urals and Siberia.

More, Higher Quality Fodder

At present the elaboration of 5-year plans is being completed on kolkhozes and sovkhozes everywhere. They make provision for accelerated development of livestock raising and increased livestock productivity. It is well known that fodder forms the basis for the development of livestock raising. The 26th CPSU Congress noted "an urgent task is the radical improvement of fodder production and the satisfaction of fodder requirements for social livestock raising, and also for cattle and poultry in citizens' personal ownership. It is necessary to complete the elaboration of the comprehensive program to create a reliable and balanced fodder base for livestock raising in the country and to embark on its implementation. Fodder production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes must become a specialized sector. Special attention must be directed to ensuring that farms provide their own fodder supplies."

Alongside the increase in feed grain production, priority significance is now attached to providing livestock units with other types of fodder--hay, haylage, silage, grass meal and various protein supplements. Leading farms are acting correctly in setting a course toward maximum grain savings. The Red October Kolkhoz in Ostrovetskiy Rayon, Grodnenskaya Oblast, has decided to increase the procurement of high quality hay, silage and fodder root crops. It has been calculated that more intensive utilization of nongrain fodder crops will enable the farms to reduce grain expenditure in the period when livestock is kept in doors by 490 tons while producing the planned output.

Farms in Kustanayskaya Oblast are procuring fodder well. Mechanized detachments have been created here. They procure some 40,000 tons of good quality hay a day. In all, the oblast will bring in 1.25 million tons of hay and 353,000 tons of haylage, which is above plan targets.

However, that is not how things are everywhere. Many farms in Vologodskaya, Kurskaya, Tambovskaya and certain other oblasts are carrying out fodder procurement only slowly. Alongside harvesting the crop, fodder procurement is a matter of priority state importance. In this respect farms must be given the maximum possible assistance by industrial enterprises' collectives. The fulfillment of the plan for the 1st year of the 11th 3-Year Plan for the production and sale to the state of livestock products is a matter of priority importance.

BRIEFS

CORN HARVEST--Corn was harvested in over 46 million hectares of land this year in the USSR. The Soviet Union has been meeting its own corn needs for a long time. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 6 Aug 81 GF]

INTERCOSMOS-BULGARIA 1300 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 7 AUG

LD071607 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 Aug, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched the Intercosmos-Bulgaria 1300 satellite. The main purpose of the sputnik is the continuation of comprehensive studies of physical processes taking place in the earth's ionosphere and magnetosphere.

The sputnik has the maximum distance from the earth's surface 906 kilometres, the minimum distance 825 kilometres, inclination of the orbit 81.2 degrees, the initial period of revolution 101.9 minutes.

Scientific equipment on board the sputnik has been designed and created by scientists and specialists of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with assistance of Soviet scientists and is meant for the studies of ionosphericplasma and high energy fluxes of charged particles, constant and variable electric magnetic fields, the glow of the upper layers of the atmosphere in the ultraviolet and visible parts of the bands of the spectrum.

The onboard systems of the sputnik are functioning normally.

The information received will be processed and analysed by scientific organisations of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1630 GMT on 7 August reports on the launch of the Intercosmos-Bulgaria 1300 satellite and adds: "Apart from this scientific equipment, the Intercosmos-Bulgaria 1300 satellite also has a system ensuring the constant orientation of the satellite toward the earth, an electrical supply system with the autonomous orientation of solar panels toward the sun, a radio system for the exact measurement of the elements of the orbit, and a radio telemetric system for transmission to earth of data on the functioning of the onboard equipment. According to the data of the telemetric measurements, the onboard systems of the satellite are working normally. At the ground stations of the USSR Command and Measurement complex, scientific data from the satellite are being regularly received."]

Function Outlined

LD072346 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 Aug, TASS--Comprehensive study of the earth's ionosphere and magnetosphere is the chief scientific purpose of the satellite Intercosmos-Bulgaria 1300.

The special satellite of the Meteor type has 12 scientific instruments developed by Bulgarian scientists with the technical assistance of Soviet experts. Earlier space vehicles of this type have never had such a wide range of geophysical instruments working simultaneously.

The instruments weigh over 350 kilograms. One automatic unit controls their work which is to continue for at least half a year. This length of service of highly energy-consuming scientific equipment has become a matter of fact following the successful work of Soviet meteorological satellites and satellites to study natural resources of the Meteor type.

"In less than twelve years of joint research under the socialist countries' "Intercosmos" Programme, Bulgaria has made a tangible contribution to space science and technology," a TASS correspondent was told by Vladlen Vereshetin, one of the leaders of the "Intercosmos" Council of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. "In recent years a school of space research has gained strength in Bulgaria and has become known for its high standards in the world, particularly in three areas of research: the physics of near-to-earth and interplanetary plasma, electro, and photometric research of near space and methods of space-sounding of the earth".

Professor Kirill Serafimov, chairman of Bulgaria's National Committee of Space Research, who was present at the launching of the satellite, said he was exceptionally satisfied that the Soviet Union had given his country a heavy satellite for a durable and comprehensive experiment. One of the mission's more specific tasks is to try and explain the nature of the so-called ionospheric gaps and equatorial anomalies in the earth's magnetosphere, which must give valuable information, according to Doctor Serafimov, for a number of applied problems, such as propagation of radio waves, disruption of communication, mechanisms of sharp weather anomalies and the radiation balance of the earth.

ADMIRAL SIDOROV DESCRIBES ROLE OF PACIFIC FLEET

PM070920 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 30, Signed to Press 23 Jul 81 pp 2-3

[Special correspondent A. Yevseyev shipboard interview in Vladivostok with Adm V. Sidorov, commander of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet: "The Ocean Watch"--date and place of interview unspecified]

[Excerpts] The sea was visible through the window, through the wide window of the admiral's office. And there were ships visible through the window too--from here you could see their hulls, painted smoke gray and bristling with antennae.

[Question] May I ask you to say a few words about the fleet you command? About its purpose. About particular features of your duties. About the ships making up the fleet.

[Answer] What is the Red Banner Pacific Fleet? It is an integral part of the country's navy, created in order to protect our motherland's sea borders in the Far East and the adjacent region of the world ocean. As you know, the ocean basin is not only a huge area--more than half the planet's entire population live here--but it is also a region which, through the fault of certain imperialist circles, is constantly fraught with the danger of the outbreak of war. To use military terminology, it is a theater of profound international contradictions, a theater where all kinds of aggressive aspirations on the part of world imperialism and the Chinese hegemonists are constantly manifested.

Nor should we forget that it is in the waters of the ocean that the lion's share of the whole U.S. nuclear missile potential is concentrated, and dozens of American nuclear submarines and major aircraft carrier formations are on constant patrol. They patrol with one end in view: to threaten us and our friends--the fraternal socialist countries and the peoples fighting for freedom, independence and social progress.

[Question] Obviously, they patrol the regions adjacent to our Far Eastern borders?

[Answer] Of course.

[Question] In that case, what is the nature of the fleets located there?

[Answer] From foreign press reports we know that the U.S. Pacific Fleet includes about 200 warships.

A grouping consisting of more than 70 ships and vessels (including nuclear missile and torpedo submarines, assault aircraft carriers, landing ships and antisubmarine ships) is now in the western part of the Pacific and the Indian Ocean. Some of these forces, including two aircraft carriers, are constantly maneuvering in the northern zone of the Indian Ocean, turning this very busy shipping zone, from the Gulf of Oman to the Red Sea, into a firing range. The United States has created the strategic Diego Garcia Island base and is continuing to strengthen this base, which, according to its plans, is to be the main strongpoint to support actions by the Rapid Deployment Force, which is intended for armed interference in the region.

In various regions of the western Pacific, ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet systematically hold major joint maneuvers with the navies of Japan and South Korea (which include 120 and 60 ships respectively).

You will probably be interested to learn that only in May and June of this year the United States held major exercises in regions close to the Soviet Union's shores, thereby emphatically demonstrating the American bloc's aggressiveness and the readiness of the Japanese and South Korean leadership to form a united front with the United States against the USSR.

Naturally, in these conditions our state has to keep a fleet there which is in no way inferior to the aggressive forces seeking to extend their influence to the entire world ocean. It includes nuclear submarines armed with underwater-launched missiles. It has a highly mobile assault force of missile-carrying naval aircraft. A wide range of tasks at sea can be resolved by its modern surface ships. Coastal missile and artillery units and naval infantry are equipped with modern hardware. In a word, the Communist Party and the Soviet state have adopted every measure to ensure that in the Far East we have a fleet worthy of our motherland's greatness.

[Question] You have already touched on certain particular features of the Pacific Fleet. But probably there are other differences from our other fleets?

[Answer] Of course. For instance, considerable remoteness from the country's main centers. The scale--I have in mind the great extent of the territory where it is based, above all longitudinally, from north to south. Ours is the only fleet in the country which is in two time zones at once--when it is 100 here, in Vladivostok, it is noon in Kamchatka. Ours is a fleet of absolutely opposite climatic conditions: In the north is ice, and in the south, at the same time, there is tropical heat, torrential rain, a water temperature of 26 degrees.... In fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress' order to Soviet servicemen, the Pacific seamen carry out their difficult watch vigilantly. Here we stand hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder with the servicemen of the Red Banner Far East Military District and with the border guards. I will also note the great assistance given to the Pacific seamen in our work by party and soviet organs and all the working people of the Far East.

[Question] May I ask you where the ships of the Pacific Fleet are on the eve of the holiday [Soviet Navy Day]?

[Answer] I will be glad to answer. Some are at their bases, others are at sea. They are fulfilling their tasks far from their native shores. The personnel are improving their combat training on difficult voyages. I can name certain ships, for instance, the missile cruiser Sevastopol and the cruiser Aleksandr Suvorov are in the Indian Ocean. The big landing ship Ivan Rogov is providing practice for students on a long voyage. The big antisubmarine ship Petropavlovsk and its personnel are going to their patrons--the working people of the city of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy--for the holiday. The fleet's oceanographic research ships are carrying out research in extensive regions of the Pacific. The fleet's naval seamen are vigilantly carrying out their ocean watch and are prepared to reliably defend the socialist fatherland and the peaceful labor of Soviet people and our friends and allies.